

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

A Ticklish
Situation

THE decision of the Indian custodial team to hand back tomorrow 22,000 prisoners of war in Korea to their original captors creates a situation for which no provision was made in the terms of the armistice. It could also have unfortunate repercussions. General Thimayya may feel fully justified in wanting to wash his hands of further responsibility of looking after prisoners who continue to refuse to obey the procedure laid down in the armistice of listening to "explanations" from Communist and United Nations Command representatives, but for him to insist that these men must remain prisoners of war until a Korean political conference is convened is to give to the true conditions an unacceptable interpretation. The United Nations Command has firmly, and properly, indicated that as from January 23, all unrepatriated prisoners in its hands will revert to civilian status and will be given their freedom. What is not known is how the Communists intend to deal with the situation. They may, for example, refuse outright to take back any prisoners, in which case the custodial forces are presented with a nice little problem. The Communists may even go further and declare that the handing back of prisoners before they have gone through the process of "explanations" is such a violation of the truce that it renders the Korean armistice null and void. It may be taken for granted that the Communists will raise a loud howl of protest over the procedure, for the release of the POWs represents at least a propaganda blow to the Reds, and vindication of the United Nations which from the first adopted the truce negotiations that no prisoner should be repatriated against his will.

THE bigger question is whether the Communists will seize the situation as an excuse for resuming hostilities. The probabilities are that they will not take such an extreme step. They have nothing to gain from such an action, either militarily or politically. Moreover, Russia probably feels that it is essential the proper atmosphere should be created for the forthcoming Four Power talks in Berlin, and this could not possibly result if the Chinese Communists and North Koreans repudiated the Korean armistice and resumed military operations. Whether or not the Russians are sincere in their expressed desire to negotiate with the Western Powers for a settlement of the Austrian peace treaty, agreement on the future of Germany, and the advancement of President Eisenhower's plan for an atomic energy "pool," they must, at least for the time being, sustain the appearance of good faith—an exercise which would be immediately ruined if the Communists initiated new fighting in Korea. The Peking Government also has to keep an eye on the not distant future. Under no circumstances could a Five Power conference (with Communist China taking part) be arranged if Peking once again became a military aggressor in Korea in defiance of the armistice; furthermore whatever support there might exist today for Red China's admission to the UN, would automatically disappear. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that the handing back of POWs will be accompanied by violent protests from the Communists, but without any drastic change in the situation in Korea.

VAST SALVAGE OPERATION FOR COMET PLANE

ADMIRAL MOUNTBATTEN IN CHARGE

Seeking Evidence Of Sabotage

London, Jan. 18.

Ships from Britain's Mediterranean Fleet steamed into what may become the deepest sea salvage operation in Royal Naval history today, in a detective-thriller bid to raise the wreckage of a jet airliner from the jagged sea floor of Italy to see if a saboteur had placed a time bomb aboard. Simultaneously, security agents opened investigations on British airline routes nearly half-way around the world, hunting for evidence of sabotage that might have downed the Comet on January 10, killing 35 persons.

The British frigate Wrangler and the destroyer Sursay hoisted anchor at Malta and ploughed through the choppy Mediterranean to send down "pings" with their submarine location devices and listen for tell-tale echoes from the sea floor that might mark the metal hulk believed to lie 10 miles south of Calamita Point, near the Isle of Elba.

Ultimatum Rejected By Semi-Starved Sailors

Genoa, Jan. 18.

Eight hungry sailors who have staged a stay-aboard strike on their ship since November 17 ignored an ultimatum to get off today and worried diplomats debated whether to have the Italian police throw them off.

Captain Fernand Wycke issued the 24-hour ultimatum at 11 a.m., yesterday to the eight Belgian, Portuguese and Spanish crewmen, who refuse to leave the Belgian freighter Nadine until the bankrupt owners pay the ship pay them some US\$9,000 back wages.

The crewmen declare that nothing short of force will make them leave the Nadine. Under an Italo-Belgian maritime accord it is possible to call in the Italian police in such a case but Emilio Reggiani, local lawyer who is honorary Belgian Consul in Genoa, is reluctant to take such a drastic step.

SEMI-STARVED

The stay-aboard strike has been going on since November 17, during which time the crew has endured semi-starvation. They fear that if they leave the ship their back pay will never be paid by the Commerce des Fruits d'Afrique Company of Antwerp, Belgium. The crew's refusal to respond to the ultimatum, which expired at 11 this morning, meant they were struck off the seamen's roll in Belgium. But this was serious only for the Belgian member of the crew—apart from Captain Wycke—who remains aboard.

Signor Reggiani claimed, he was awaiting instructions from the Company's headquarters before calling on the Italian police to throw the men off. He was also discussing the matter with the Portuguese and Spanish Consuls, asking them to try to persuade their nationals to leave the Nadine. —United Press.

The Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, arrived in Italy to check for himself on the progress of attempts to locate the sunken wreckage that is believed to hold the answer to the mystery of the crash.

Security officials have flown to Rome stops all the way East to Singapore to check the possibility that a saboteur placed an explosive aboard the pride of Britain's civil air fleet.

They checked the life stories of passengers who had boarded the ill-fated plane, to see if any ever had been disaffected.

Admiral Earl Mountbatten took command of what may develop into the deepest salvage operation ever ordered by Britain. Estimates of the plane's depth range down to 450 feet.

The Admiralty ordered headquarters at Malta to send the 1,700-ton salvage vessel Sea Salvor and the Barhill to follow the Wrangler and Sursay into the search as soon as they could get up steam.

Admiral Mountbatten, who received an honorary University degree in Scotland today, was flying to Malta headquarters from which he directs British and NATO warships in the Mediterranean.

FLYING OUT CAMERA The Admiralty ordered a private company, developing special deep water television instruments for the Navy, to deliver the first camera far ahead of schedule so that it can be flown to Italy tomorrow to help the warships in their difficult undersea search.

"This is like looking for a needle in a haystack when you're not sure in what part of the haystack the needle is buried," said an Admiralty spokesman.

Britain's top naval experts, after consulting detailed Mediterranean sea charts designed to combat Italian midge submarines in the area in the last war, said the plane may have settled 450 feet below the surface. Earlier reports estimated the sea depth where the plane plunged eight days ago at about 240 feet.

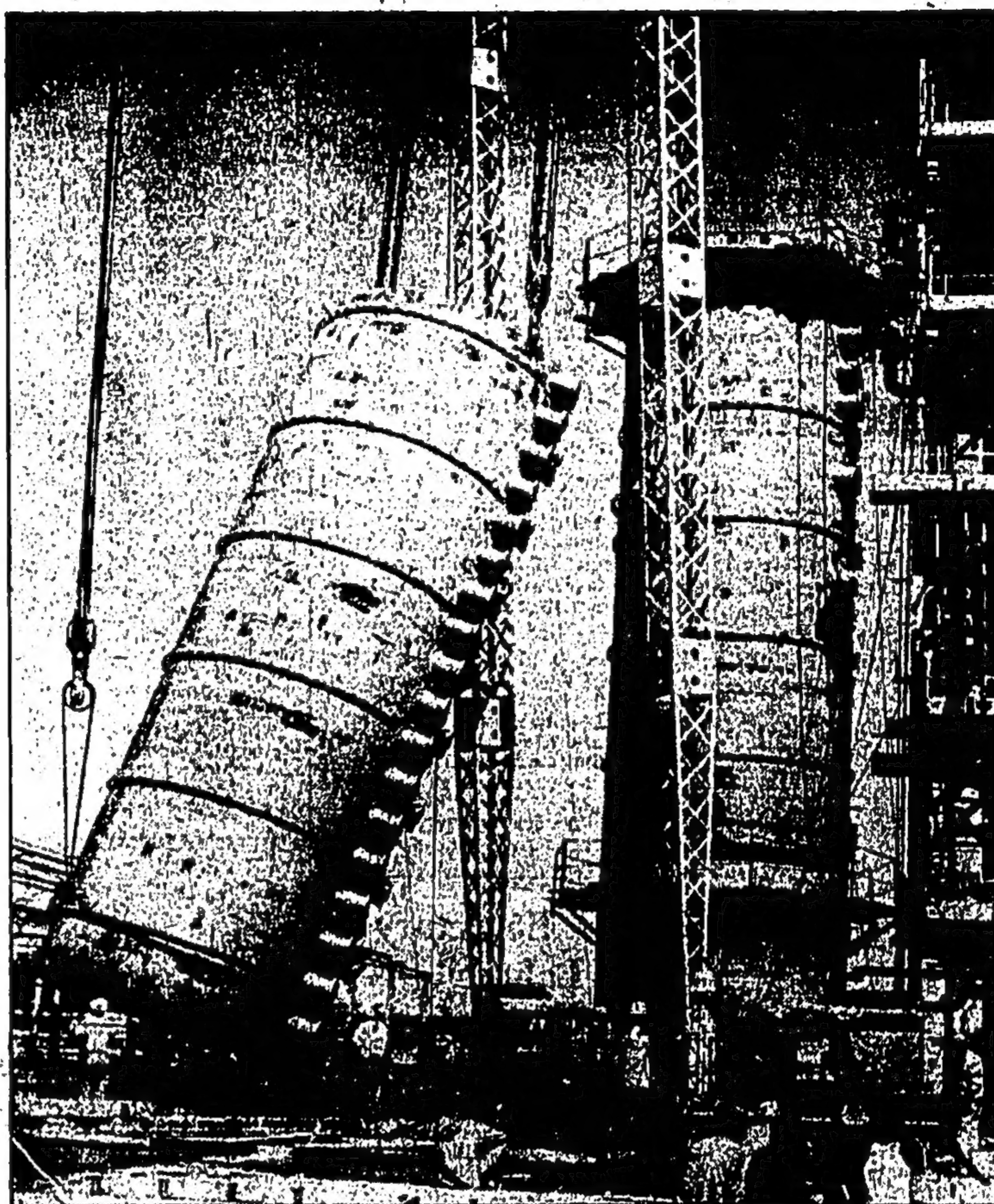
"Our study of the exact charts, however, indicates that the water is considerably deeper than we thought," said an Admiralty spokesman.

The deepest "operational" dive ever undertaken by the Royal Navy sent a diver some 240 feet under the English Channel to locate the submarine Affray in 1951, an Admiralty official said.

DIVING SUIT A special deepwater diving suit, similar to one used by a naval diver who plunged 600 feet into Scotland's Loch Ness for a British record, was dispatched to a naval airfield to be flown to Italy for the Comet search. It looks like a suit of medieval armour.

A heavy diving chamber also was ordered shipped from Britain by sea. Admiralty officials said the nation's latest anti-submarine device would be thrown into the search and Mediterranean warships compile a profile chart of the sea bottom with acoustic and electronic "echo" equipment.

The Admiralty mapped the search like a wartime campaign, dividing it into four phases: Location, identification, inspection, raising. —United Press.



Restricted Passport Orders Issued By Washington

Washington, Jan. 18.

A State Department spokesman said today that orders were given the American Consul in Hongkong to provide Arnold M. Klehn a United States passport good only for return to this country because his further travel or residence abroad would be "inimical to the interests of the United States."

The spokesman refused to elaborate, but in the past this reason has been given for issuing such passports when the Department believed the individual concerned might damage American prestige by his remarks or actions abroad.

Reds Claim Sinking A Gunboat

London, Jan. 18.

A French gunboat was sunk in the Red River delta when it rushed reinforcements to Dongxuyen, the stronghold south of Haiphong, the New China News Agency said today quoting Vietnam News Agency reports.

Two companies of European and African forces were wiped out, the reports added.

Prior to the stage of Dongxuyen, Vietnamese forces staged a surprise attack on the provincial capital of Thanh Hoa and destroyed two enemy bases in the district.

"These successes" the agency commented, "testify to the growing strength of Vietnamese forces in the last bank area of the Red River."

A considerable French force is pinned down on the left bank of the Red River, at a time when they are faced with a critical situation in Lachau Province, north-east of Hanoi, and are being hard-pressed in Savan-nakhet and Thakhet in Central Pathet Lao. —Reuter.

Klehn, who was released from a jail in Red China on January 3, said in Hongkong earlier today that he did not want the one-way passport home but a regular passport permitting him to go anywhere he could.

The Department said orders to Hongkong to issue only the limited passport were sent to the Consul there long ago, even before Klehn had been seized by the Red Chinese on charges of illegally possessing firearms.

The authority for the Department to take such action as it has done in the case of Klehn is based in general on an executive order of the President, dated March 31, 1938.

Under this, the Secretary of State may issue a restricted passport good only for certain purposes.

Department spokesmen declined to say what past actions of Klehn might have prompted the restriction of his passport, but other sources indicated the government had no evidence of anything for which he could be prosecuted. —United Press.

Protest Lodged

Panmunjon, Jan. 19. The United Nations Command today announced that it had protested to the neutral nations prisoners' supervisors that the Communists were still holding a number of South Korean prisoners who should have been repatriated and were using them as soldiers. —Reuter.

The Aden oil refinery, the largest new oil refinery in the world is now under construction, and is being built for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at an approximate cost of \$45 million. Plans show the lifting into position of a 40-ton centre section of a crude distillation tower. When completed this unit will have a capacity of 2,500,000 tons per year.

BOY AND MOTHER REUNITED

London, Jan. 18.

British police today reunited a six-year-old Brooklyn boy with his German mother who flew here to protest his "kidnapping" by his American father.

Police said they had taken six-year-old Jimmy Hillers to an unnamed hotel for a reunion with his mother although the father, Harry Hillers, vowed that "my kid's gonna be raised in Brooklyn as an American."

Hillers, 38, flew here last night from Stuttgart with his son, Scotland Yard detectives removed him from a place at London airport shortly before he was scheduled to fly to America.

Mrs. Hillers, 27, a blonde German war bride, arrived from Stuttgart tonight carrying her child. She was met at the airport by officials of Scotland Yard and the German Consulate.

Young Jimmy, who had expected to spend the night at a hotel with the war veteran father, was taken away by police an hour before Mrs. Hillers' plane arrived. He sobbed wildly when told he would have to spend the night with a police matron. —United Press.

Consorted With Terrorists

Singapore, Jan. 19.

A ten-year-old boy was killed and a woman wounded when a security force patrol attacked two terrorist camps in the Grik area of Perak last Sunday.

The boy and a woman, were consorting with terrorists, a Government spokesman said. —China Mail Special.

FOUR POWER CONFERENCE

What To Discuss Will Be First Of The Problems

London, Jan. 18.

The first East-West tussle at the Berlin conference opening next Monday, will be the conference topics and the order in which they are to be discussed, diplomatic circles here said today.

Communist eve of the conference statements make it unmistakably clear that the Soviet and Western Foreign Ministers will meet at the table with contradictory views on what they are to talk about.

The Russians have already given notice that they will raise, as a priority question, the convening of a later conference with Communist China to negotiate an easing of world tension.

The Western powers have said that for them the main topic will be the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections throughout all four zones.

But Herr Otto Grotewohl, the East German Prime Minister, paved the way for a Soviet rejection of this last weekend by declaring that the key problems at the Berlin conference would be "world peace" and recognition of Communist China as one of the great powers.

Germany, he told his German audience, was not the key problem.

It was tacitly agreed in the diplomatic exchanges between Moscow and the Western capitals which led to the conference, that the Foreign Ministers themselves would fix the agenda when they arrived in Berlin.

Last week's negotiations about the conference site suggest that this will be a lengthy procedure.

Western diplomats here are convinced that Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will attempt from the start to get his Western opposite numbers to talk about general world tension and delay the debate to disarmament, his demand for the outlawing of atomic weapons and abandonment of foreign military bases by the West.

COUNTER-MOVE The Western Ministers will counter any such move by demanding proof of Soviet sincerity in the form of Mr. Molotov's agreement to free elections in Germany and the grant of freedom to Austria.

The only issue which both sides have already agreed to discuss is "European security."

But the identity of views is strictly limited to the subject's title.

Recent articles in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, attacking the European security pact through which West Germany is scheduled to rearm, showed that Soviet hostility to the scheme is such that nothing short of the West's abandonment of it will be Mr. Molotov's price for serious discussion of the future peace of Europe.

The Western Ministers are united, refusing even to consider such a demand.

The Pravda also confirmed the West's fears about Russia's attitude to a German settlement. "The so-called 'free election'"

it declared, brought the Hitler and other "dictatorial cliques" in history to power.

Since the holding of free German election, on the Western model is a cardinal principle of the West, the prospects for agreement on German unity are no brighter than the prospects for reaching some sort of accommodation with the Russians which would guarantee peace in Europe, officials here fear. —China Mail Special.

Reds Plan New Strikes

London, Jan. 19.

Communist union leaders were planning bigger blows for next week in their wages battle as about 30,000 British electricians staged a nationwide one-day strike yesterday in the face of threats from employers that they would be "blacklisted" today for striking.

Officials of the Electrical Trades Union told 7,000 strikers at three mass meetings in London yesterday that they would be called on to stage a seven-day token stoppage next week.

The meetings pledged unanimous support to any further action the Union might order, including a token strike which will begin on Monday.

Reports indicated last night that nearly 30,000 men obeyed yesterday's 24-hour strike call at new atom plants, oil refineries, power stations, coal mines, airfields and housing estates.

Twenty thousand men alone turned up at mass meetings in 25 major industrial towns and cities, Mr. W. C. Stevens, General Secretary of the Union, said last night.

Employers last night disagreed with the Union's claim of "100 per cent success."

Mr. L. C. Penwill, leader of over 3,000 employees involved, counter-claimed that men were at work as usual in "hundreds of cases." —Reuter.

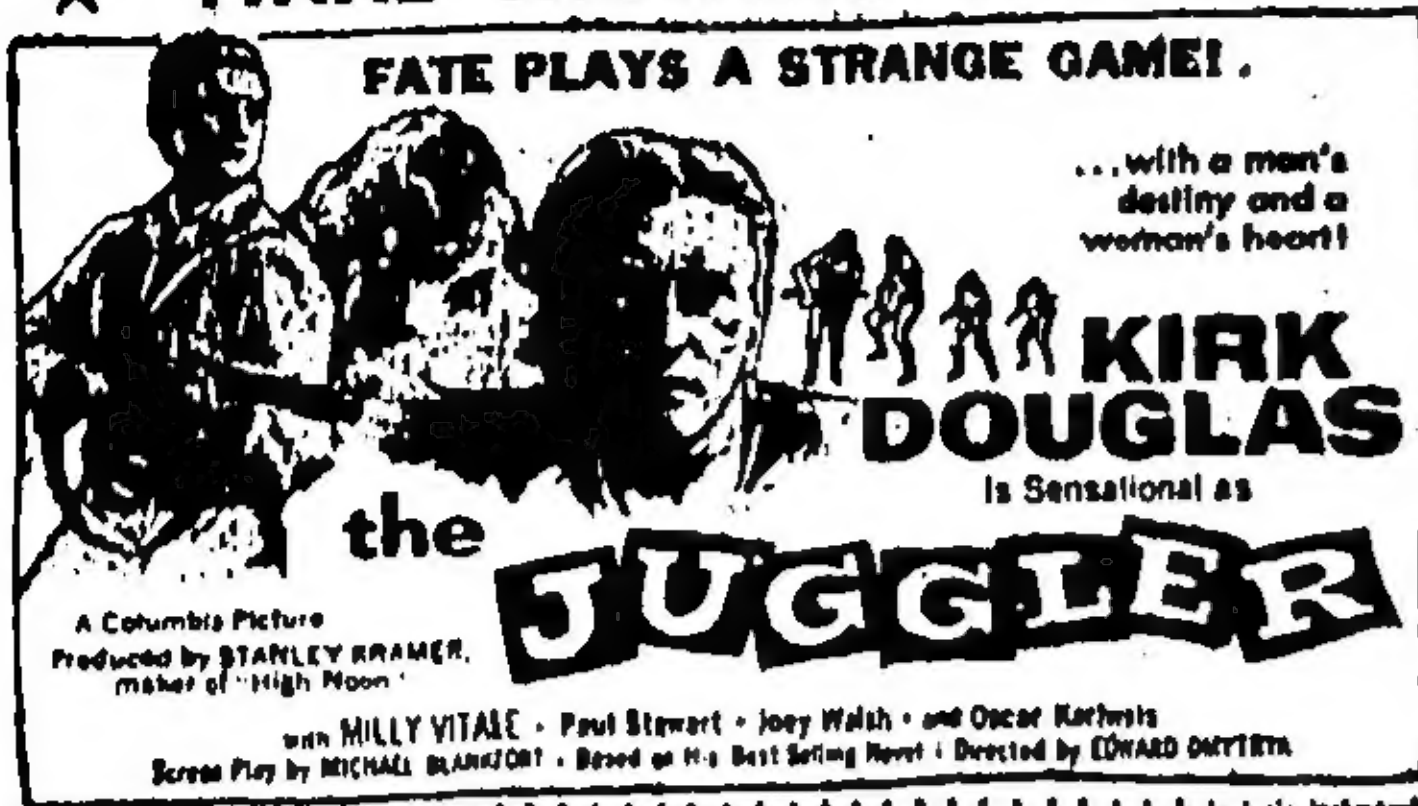
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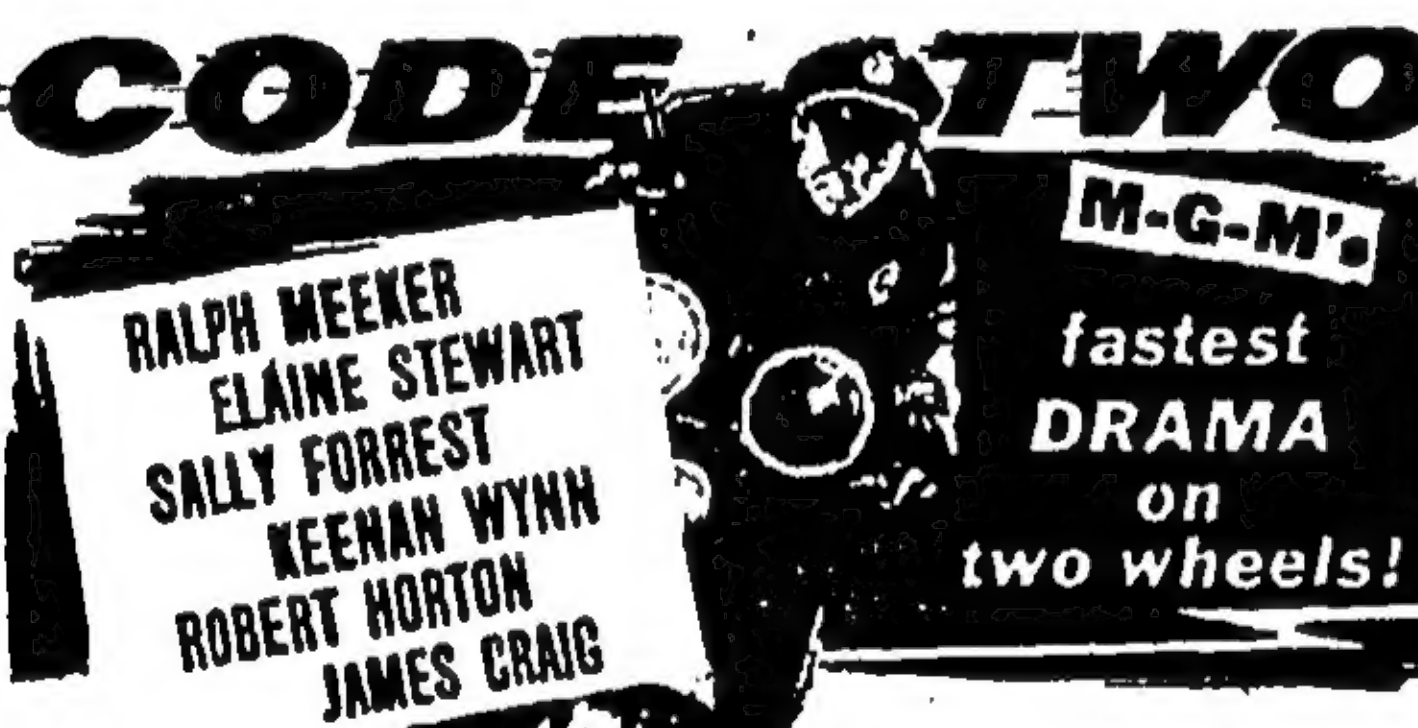
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Renewed Efforts To Get Canal Agreement

STILL TWO POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

Cairo, Jan. 18.

Renewed efforts are being made by Britain and Egypt to bridge the gap for a final settlement of the Suez Canal dispute.

Negotiators on both sides are seeking a way out of the impasse to reconcile Egypt's sovereignty with Western defence obligations.

The ultimate motive of the protracted canal talks is to make sure of a base operating at high efficiency and capable of serving and supplying a large number of troops in the event of any future war in this strategically vital area which is so rich in oil resources.

The main points of difference between Britain and Egypt are:

1. The question whether the British technical staff which will remain to help maintain the base should be permitted to wear uniform. British insistence on this raised Egyptian suspicions.

2. Whether any Communist attack on the Western world should provide grounds for making the Canal base again available to the West.

There is believed to be full agreement upon the length of time which the evacuation of the main body of Britain's garrison of 80,000 men would take to leave the Canal zone. Eighteen months is accepted by both sides as adequate.

There is also agreement that at least 4,000 British technicians should remain behind to help the Egyptian armed forces to maintain the huge base and its sprawling military installations at their present high degree of efficiency.

Britain has agreed that the Canal base shall be under the

command of an Egyptian army general.

Egypt in turn has agreed that a British staff officer shall be attached to the Egyptian Command as military adviser. The core of the Canal talks now centres on the question of "reactivation" or "availability" by which means the conditions in which the British would have the right to re-enter the base in event of an emergency.

Both the British and Egyptian sides are agreed that there should be automatic right of re-entry in case of an attack upon any of the Arab states. But the Egyptians would like to see merely immediate consultation in any other case raised by Britain.

This informed Canal talks have been in a state of "suspended animation" since October 21. But the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, who recently returned from extended sick leave, is now taking soundings on the possibility of resuming the discussions.

The Egyptian Government meanwhile has recalled its ambassadors to London, Washington and Moscow for consultation. China Mail Special.

DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE

Cairo, Jan. 18. Egypt will reshuffle her foreign service following the resignation of 22 Egyptian diplomats with the rank of ambassador, minister and charge d'affaires. It was announced here last night.

Diplomatic sources here said the ambassadors to London, Washington, Moscow, Karachi and Delhi, who were recalled to Cairo recently for consultation, were unlikely to return to their posts for the time being. The Revolution Council, which is revising its foreign policy, has already appointed new ambassadors to France and Italy and a new minister to the Netherlands.—Reuters.

Bonn Press Assn. Expel E. German Member

The Bonn correspondent of the East German ADN News Agency, Wilhelm Karl Gerst, was expelled today from the Bonn Press Association by 61 votes to 11, with seven abstentions.

He was charged with having written articles falsifying the truth and insulting some of the guests of the Association, including German President Theodor Heuss.—France-Press.

£200 Misprint



This is a double-printed George VI fourpenny stamp—the second impression is offset about a millimetre.

The stamp was printed by the usual photographic process in 1950 or 1951 and posted to Germany where it was found by a collector.

The stamp was recently examined by its printers but they could offer no explanation of the phenomenon.

It finally came to a Strand stamp dealer who now intends to exhibit it at the National Stamp Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster.

It will be offered for £200.

Turkey Demands Apology From Egypt

Ankara, Jan. 18.

Turkey has demanded a formal apology from Egypt for the manner in which her Ambassador, Husni Fust Turkey, was expelled from Cairo on January 5, according to diplomatic sources here.

Turkey will be prepared to consider the incident closed if such an apology is forthcoming, the sources said.

In the event of a refusal, the Turkish Cabinet would have to decide on further action. According to press reports, this might take the form of a demand for the recall of the Egyptian Ambassador in Ankara, Ahmet Hakkı.

The Turkish Government did not attempt to dispute Egypt's right to declare Mr. Tugay persona non grata, but considered that the manner of his expulsion was contrary to international law.

(The Egyptian Government on January 4 stripped Mr. Tugay of all diplomatic rights and privileges and gave him 24 hours to leave the country.)

His wife, who is related to the former Egyptian Royal house, had considerable possessions in Egypt which were confiscated together with the properties of all relatives of the Maimouni Ad Dynasty after General Naguib came to power.—Reuters.

8-Year Old Tries His Hand At Textile Designs

Melbourne, Jan. 18. Eight-year-old Andrew Blunden entered two original designs in a national textile design competition which carries £A425 (£340 sterling) in prize money and world royalties.

Andrew, son of an advertising copywriter, has never taken art lessons. He began drawing at the age of two on the walls of his home, and at six years exhibited 150 paintings.

Just after his seventh birthday he decided to try writing, and had a 500-word children's story published.

When he heard of the Leroy-Alcorso Prize for textile design he began to study the subject and entered two designs in the competition.

Winners in the present competition will receive twopence royalty for every yard of material sold incorporating their design.—China Mail Special.

Washington, Jan. 18.

The Foreign Operations Administration announced today that Israel had been authorized to buy \$530,000 worth of cotton and nylon yarn and other commodities under the United States Economic Aid Programme.—United Press.

Threat To Use Militia To Preserve Segregation

Atlanta, Jan. 18.

Governor Herman Talmadge of New Georgia said today he was prepared to use whatever means were necessary, including the State militia, to preserve the State's traditional separation of the white and Negro races.

Speaking at the swearing in of an Education Commission to study segregation policy he asked members to be ready "to function immediately" should the United States Supreme Court throw out segregation in the public schools.

The Commission was established by the State legislature for the purpose of studying means of preserving the district's traditional racial segregation should the Supreme Court outlaw the practice.

The Court, now has five segregation cases pending and a decision is expected this year. Governor Talmadge, who goes out of office this year, told the Commission that as long as he is Governor he is prepared to "use every resource of the State Government, every arm of the State police and militia to keep segregation."

He was convinced that "95 per cent of the people of Georgia" share his segregation views.

"We hope we won't have to take extreme action but whatever is necessary to keep segregation, I am ready to do."

"I do not know what the Court is going to do. Some day they are going to do one thing and some another."

He was encouraged, however, by President Eisenhower's statement that education was a province of the States.

"I hope the Court gets the same idea," he said.

Governor Talmadge is head of the Commission. It is empowered "to inquire into the educational structure of the State" and "to conduct a thorough study as to the best methods of preserving segregated class-rooms.—United Press.

Cannot Support Fanfani

Rome, Jan. 18.

The Italian Monarchist Party today decided that it could not support the government of Premier Amintore Fanfani after party members had met to discuss the matter.

It is believed that they do not believe the new government will permit them to play the part they wish.

The left-wing Socialist, Pietro Nenni, also announced in a newspaper article today that he would take a stand against the new government.—France-Press.

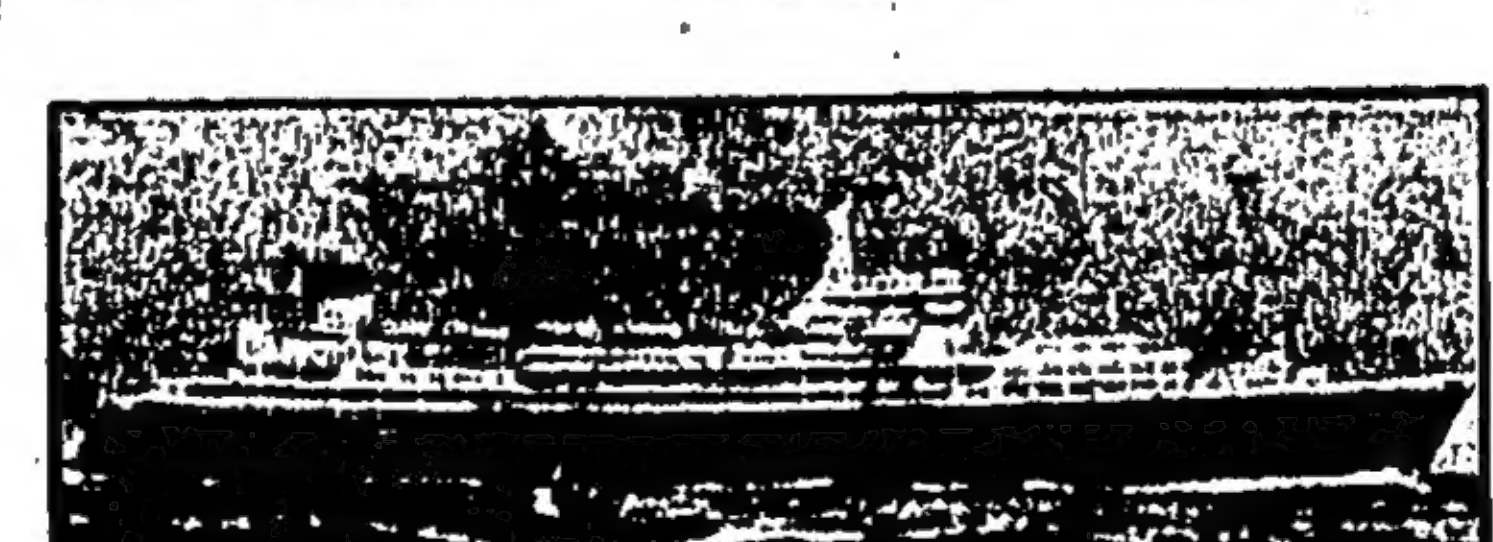
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Entire proceeds in aid of St. John's Cathedral.

Britain's Latest Liner



The Queen is to launch this revolutionary liner—Britain's latest—next summer.

The launching will be at the Harland and Wolff shipyards, Belfast, on August 17, and the new liner will make her maiden voyage in early 1955.

The ship—20,000 tons; as yet unnamed; owned by the Shaw Savill Line—will have a tanker look, with all machinery aft, instead of amidships; will

be the first big liner without holds for cargo.

The owners are also following a modern tendency by making this a one-class ship. All the 1,200 passengers will travel in air-conditioned cabins. Staterooms will be fitted to lessen any roll.

Four round-the-world voyages will be made each year and the liner will provide a regular link between Britain, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.—London Express.

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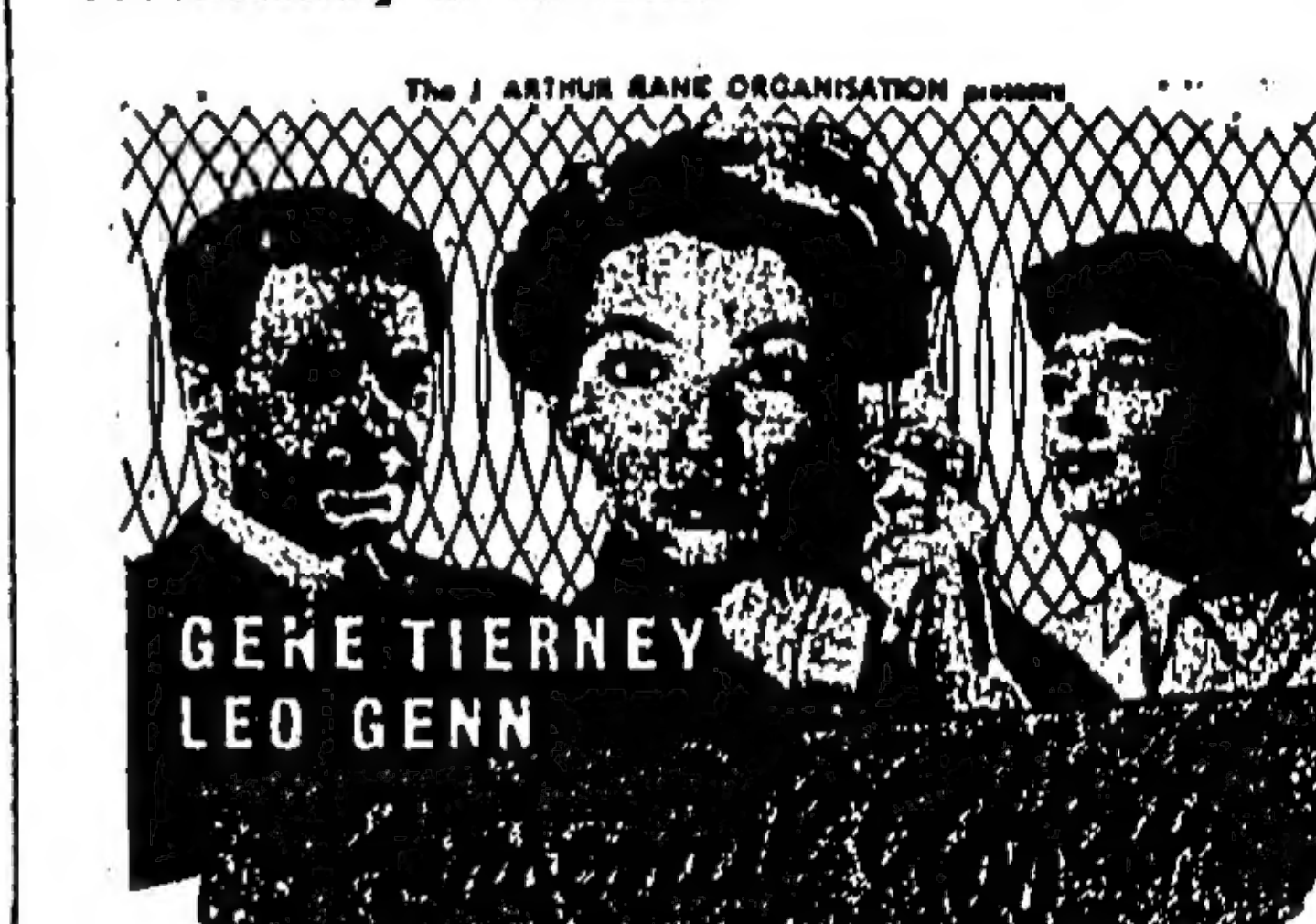
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US Carrier Aircraft Can Drop A-Bombs

NEW STRIKING POWER FOR SIXTH FLEET

Lisbon, Jan. 18.

Vice Admiral John Cassady, Commander of the United States 6th Fleet, said in a press conference today that "the aircraft we have embarked in our carriers today have the capability of delivering the atomic bomb."

He recalled a recent announcement by the United States Defence Secretary, Mr Charles Wilson, that the United States was sending two squadrons of pilotless aircraft to be based in Europe.

Commenting on this, Admiral Cassady said, "that, together with the increased capability of the Navy and the Army to make greater use of atomic weapons, I think, serves the purpose of the United States to do everything possible to preserve the peace of the world."

"Our carrier-based planes can take off from a carrier with an atomic bomb, carry it hundreds of miles and drop it on a target. Then the plane will return and land back on the carrier to prepare itself for another mission," he said.

Admiral Cassady said the status power of the 6th Fleet was built around its aircraft carriers.

The American Press Attache in Lisbon, Mr Abram Mammel, pointed out to reporters that Admiral Cassady spoke of the capability of carrier-based planes to deliver an atomic bomb, but did not say the bomb was already on board the carrier.

More than 30 ships of the American Navy and about 10,000 people are gathering in Lisbon this week for the operation of relieving ships of the 6th Fleet.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S H-BOMB

Berlin, Jan. 18. Germans released from Soviet Zone camps reported today that the Communist authorities had warned them that the Russians would be ready to use the hydrogen bomb "in a very short time."

About 150 prisoners returned to Berlin from a group of 614 prisoners released just one week before the Big Four Berlin conference, on Moscow orders. They had been sentenced by Soviet courts after 1945 for war crimes and alleged crimes against the Russian occupation.

Some of the prisoners said the Communist Secret Police had tried hard to dissuade them from returning to the West and had warned them that Russia would be ready to use the atom bomb in the near future.

The prisoners, who arrived in Berlin from Soviet Zone camps at Bautzen, Brandenburg, Torgau, Halle, Luckau and Untermythen in Thuringia, said because their release Communist Secret Police agents warned them not to go to the West because the Soviet Union also had the hydrogen bomb and

needed only a little more time to get it ready for use.

"We have the hydrogen bomb, too, and need only very little time. Therefore, there is no point in your going to the West," they were told.—United Press.

New York Film Ban Is Reversed

Washington, Jan. 18.

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that New York State and Ohio improperly censored two controversial movies.

New York had forbidden the showing of the French film "La Ronde" and Ohio censors had banned the crime movie "M." New York censors called "La Ronde" immoral. Ohio said "M" was harmful to the public.

The cases were carried to the highest tribunal with the argument that any censorship of films violated the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and press.

The High Court announced its action in a brief order which said only that judgments given by the highest courts of Ohio and New York were reversed.

The state courts had held that the films could be censored. During an argument of the case on January 6-7, the court was told that six states and some 50 cities had film censorship laws.

The states, in addition to New York and Ohio, are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Kansas.

SAW BOTH FILMS. Before listening to the arguments the justices saw both "La Ronde" and "M" at a private showing in the Supreme Court building.

The court gave no indication in its order today about how far reaching its decision might be concerning the film industry is concerned.

It merely cited a 1952 decision which held that films are entitled to the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and press.

The court said at that time, however, that these guarantees did not give absolute freedom to show every sort of movie at all times and all places.

In its 1952 decision the court said New York State could not legally ban the movie "The Miracle" on the ground that it was sacrilegious.

Justice Clark, author of that opinion, said that to permit a state to ban a film on that ground "would set the censor's drift on a boundless sea amid a myriad of conflicting currents of religious views, with no charts but those provided by the most local and powerful orthodoxes."—Reuter.

British Guiana Commission Begins Sitzings

Georgetown, British Guiana, Jan. 18.

The three-man constitution commission for British Guiana appointed by the British Government began its public sittings in the Law Courts here today.

Only 47 spectators and four police officials were present. The People's Progressive Party of the deposed Premier, Dr Cheddi Jagan, was not represented.

The commission has the task of drawing up a new constitution to replace that suspended by the British Government.

No members of the legislature were present at today's hearing.

The members of the commission are Sir James Robertson, chairman, Sir Donald Johnston, and Thomas Walsh, expert Mr George Woodcock.—France Press.



French Premier Joseph Laniel has now lasted seven months in office—longer than any of his recent predecessors. Here he is seen after withdrawing from the Presidential election at Versailles, asking the French Assembly for another vote of confidence. He got it by a big majority.—Express Photo.

Edinburgh Honours Mountbatten — "Fighting Sailor"

Edinburgh, Jan. 18.

Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and the last Viceroy of India, and Lady Mountbatten, were honoured today with the Freedom of Edinburgh and made Honorary Doctors of Law by Edinburgh University.

Dr James Miller, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, said during the ceremony that Lord Mountbatten was "one of the most colourful figures of the 20th century."

Professor M. G. Fisher, Dean of the University Faculty of Law, who presented them for capping as Honorary Doctors of Law, said Lord Mountbatten's statesmanship and ability to get on with men of different racial outlook had overcome all difficulties. As Viceroy of India, he had the duty of supervising the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian hands.

He spoke of the Admiral's fame as a "fighting sailor." He also referred to his generosity and dislike of the orthodox, which he said, were given full play when he served as Chief of Combined Operations during World War II.

The Freedom of the City was conferred on Lord Mountbatten "in token of the admiration for his distinguished services in the cause of freedom during times of war and peace."

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE" Lady Mountbatten received the Freedom of the City "in recognition of her humanitarian work and devotion to nursing and welfare services in the relief of suffering and distress."

Presenting her for capping, Professor Fisher termed her "the Florence Nightingale of the 20th century."

He said she had become a familiar and "warm, legendary figure" in the East End of London during the Blitz when she was in charge of all the St. John ambulance personnel in London.

Though her car was hit by falling masonry several times, she was never hurt.

Lord Mountbatten will leave here tomorrow for Malta by way of Paris and Rome to co-ordinate the search for the hulk of the missing British Comet which crashed in the Mediterranean last week.—China Mail Special.

Washington, Jan. 18. Mr Chavasse Reed, Republican Representative from Illinois, today proposed a bill providing for any person being found guilty of treason on or consoling to ever-throw the Government by force to be deprived of his American citizenship.

Mr Reed is Chairman of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee.—France Press.

Laniel Still The Premier

CALL FOR "ASIAN BLOC" BY CEYLON

Might Help To Avert A Third World War

New Delhi, Jan. 18.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Sir John Kotelawala today called for the establishment of an "Asian Bloc", which "might well be the means of averting a third world war."

He was addressing a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs in the Central Hall of the Indian Parliament. The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, Cabinet Ministers and diplomats were at the meeting.

Sir John Kotelawala said in the United Nations and other world bodies one sometimes heard of "an Asian bloc" probably because the weight of Asian opinion had more than once influenced the trend of debate in those assemblies.

"If unorganised co-operation between Asian countries has proved itself effective in the past, how much more would a better plan of co-ordination of our policies help to stabilise the very delicately balanced international setup of today," he said.

"With the world divided in two camps the emergence of an Asian bloc, if I may use that phrase, which both sides may respect and heed, may well be the only means of averting a third world war."

Sir John Kotelawala said the problems of Asia impoverished by colonial exploitation in the past, could be solved only through mutual co-operation of the Asian nations themselves.

That there should be peace in Asia was vital to any scheme of Asian reconstruction.

"The future of Asia cannot be built up on free give aways, foreign gunboat visits and by the mere concentration of armed strength," he declared.—Reuter.

"MIGHT BLOW UP"

United Nations, N.Y., Jan. 18.

"I think that any policy that tends to push India and Pakistan apart is a very dangerous policy," former American Ambassador to India, Mr Chester

Bowles, warned in an interview over the Canadian Radio today.

Mr Bowles said he was afraid any premature action to build up Pakistan's army before she had come together with India was also dangerous.

Both Pakistan and India shared blame for not getting together and a build-up of Pakistan's arms would not produce stability—but, rather, instability.

America had to realize that India had become a free and independent democracy and if she did that, then there was a chance for security in Asia. If not, then Asia might blow up "in our collective faces" as the Communists did in China in 1949.

This was the main question—not whether America should have a tough or a soft policy or whether America liked Mr Nehru or Mr Nehru liked America.

Mr Bowles said Communist China would have to change her attitude if she wanted to help to bring about peace in Korea and to help to get rid of the very bad situation in Indo-China so that Indo-China could belong to the people of Indo-China—and not to Communist China or the French.

He said if China would only co-operate, there would be an easing of general world tension.—France-Press.

Single European Language Not Favoured

London, Jan. 18.

Teachers from the five Brussels Treaty countries—Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—are not in favour of a single language for Western Europe, a pamphlet published here today stated.

Entitled "The Civilisation of Western Europe and the Schools", the pamphlet represents the view of the teachers following meetings held in England, France and the Netherlands between 1949 and 1951.

The teaching of modern languages was one of the subjects on which suggestions were made. The teachers believe that the idea of having only one language was "a sure and a danger."

Every language was a mirror of the people who spoke it. It was impossible to suppress a language by political decree and it would be undesirable to make the attempt.

The pamphlet stressed however that more children should be taught "at least one" foreign language, this could begin as soon as the mother tongue had been mastered.

The pamphlet also urged that national history should be taught in relation of world history. Teaching history in a national spirit, or from an exclusively national point of view was "dangerous"—Reuter.

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At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

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UNE FILLE DANS LE SOLEIL

FRENCH Picture
A Girl in the Sun
with ENGLISH SUBTITLES



COMMENCING THURSDAY

SEE the great Italian Opera Stars at MOVIE PRICES!



THE BILLET AND CHORUS OF THE GRAND OPERA OF ROME

A Modern Interpretation of the World's Famous Classic!

Brilliant! Hilarious!

Moscow Calls For End Of Indo-China War

London, Jan. 18.

Moscow Radio today renewed its call for an end to the war in Indo-China between French Union forces and Vietnamese rebels.

Russia and Communist China were "constantly advocating the immediate ending of bloodshed in Indo-China," the radio said.

"A great and responsible task lies on the shoulders of the people of Vietnam to achieve a cease-fire in Indo-China to prevent the imprudences from fanning the fire of a new world war on this territory."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Made even (8).
 - Fine wool (8).
 - Workshop of images (8).
 - Footwear (8).
 - Niggardly (4).
 - Bury (8).
 - Tempests (8).
 - Leave out (4).
 - Taking away (8).
 - Likewise (8).
 - Review (8).
 - Sank back (8).
- DOWN
- Divert (5).
 - Routine (6).
 - Firing shots from hiding (7).
 - Fashion (4).
 - Birds (4).
 - Loathing (6).
 - Ventures (6).
 - Window (6).
 - Narrow towards the point (6).
 - Rated (7).
 - Agave (6).
 - Drury (6).
 - Boundary (5).
 - Inclined (6).
 - Slope (4).
 - Lake (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3. Supposed, 7. Clasp, 8. Rotating, 10. Lesser, 13. Proceed, 15. Rose, 17. Entered, 19. Popular, 20. Arum, 21. Languid, 26. Gentle, 27. Reporter, 28. Veers, 29. Treacher. Down: 1. Sculp, 2. Pounce, 3. Agree, 4. Pent, 5. Sallow, 6. Dogged, 9. Ordain, 11. Error, 12. Scrum, 14. Enrage, 16. Reign, 18. Fung, 19. Parrot, 19. Purple, 22. Nerve, 23. Utter, 24. Dense, 25. Fast.



"On your feet, Cupid—we've got a flat tyre."

London Express Service

DEADLY WEDLOCK... second day

I KNEW HE'D KILL ME THIS TIME

Nickie, a famous model, discovers that her husband has murdered two people. As she cannot give evidence against him while still his wife she decides to divorce him—and send him to the gallows. But she knows that if he guesses her plan he will kill her too.

By Leonard Mosley

Monday.
EVER since I came to London at the age of 18 I have been passing the Law Courts in the Strand without giving them a thought.

They were just a pile of grimy, majestic buildings I saw from the top of a bus, and what did I care what went on inside? Now I know. Every day the intimate lives of scores of people are wheeled into the courts and, as if from a great laundry basket, the dirty linen is spread out to be picked at and pried into.

It is only the first day of the case of Roberts, Nikola versus Roberts, Bristol (husband defending), and yet already I feel uneasy. If it were not for the fact that there is so much at stake, I would yield to the disgust, fear, and weakness in me and give up now. If it were just a divorce that I wanted I don't think I could go through with it. Better just to go away and disappear out of my husband's life.

Only I know it would not work out. When a man like Bristol Roberts is your husband there is no safety in flight. He would find me again, just as he found me last night; and this time, knowing the threat I represented to his life and safety, he would not wheedle and plead. This time, I know, he would kill me.

THE FERRET

IT was nine o'clock this morning when I left the little service flat I have taken near Piccadilly until this case is over. There was a ferrety little man waiting in the entrance as I came out and looked around for a taxi.

I recognised him at once. He was the man who had been hanging around these flats for the past three days—sneaking, as I now know, on me. I had wondered at first Bristol had found my hide-out, but the ferrety man made it all clear.

After all, what could he see other than to discover me? All Bristol had to do was employ a private inquiry agent, and all the agent need do was wait until I left my solicitors—and then follow me.

The taxi came up then and I told the driver to take me to the Law Courts. The ferrety man made no effort to follow me.



Illustration by ROBB

A smile in court made me afraid...

It was on my way in towards the court that I saw Bristol.

He crossed a corridor in front of me. There was a man in a wig and gown with him, and they were in earnest conversation; a last conference between client and counsel, I thought bitterly, to make sure that the defence was as plausible as possible.

Behind them walked a girl. I did not recognise her at first, for she was usually dressed in uniform when I had seen her before. But when she turned her face round, I saw that it was Miss Vane—Nurse Edna Vane, my husband's assistant at his surgery.

Why was Edna here? As a witness or spectator? It didn't matter, anyway, I told myself. I had always been kind and thoughtful with Edna. There was no reason to think she could do me harm.

Suddenly she caught sight of me. Her face, already pale, went tight. I was astonished to see a look of black hatred in her eyes. She hurried forward to Bristol and whispered something to him. He turned round too; but he smiled at me.

'GIVE IT UP'

I found myself marvelling once again that such a pleasant exterior could conceal the cruel, cunning, and ruthless man that was the real Bristol Roberts. The barrister hustled away to talk to somebody, leaving Bristol and Edna Vane together. They seemed to be arguing about something, and, abruptly, Bristol broke away. I saw he was coming towards me.

That smile again and an outstretched hand. "Nicola, my darling Nickie. So long since I have seen you—and now to meet again in a place like this."

Suddenly, like an extinguished light, the smile dropped and the hand that was gripping mine was hurting. He looked around and said: "Call it off, you fool, before it's too late. You can't win."

"You're hurting me, Bristol," I said.

"I'll hurt you still more," he whispered, gesturing at the court, "when we get in there. I'll throw your reputation on the muck-heap. I'll prove that you're lucky to have me—that no one else would put up with such a slut. Give it up now, Nickie—before you lose this case in court and have to come crawling back to me, like a whipped dog. I warn you—"

"Well, now, what is all this?" it was the voice of my solicitor speaking from my elbow. "Really, Dr Roberts, you should not be talking to my client. You had better leave us."

The smile came back on to Bristol's face. "So sorry. I was just so glad to see my wife again, I forgot the rules." He turned to go back to Edna Vane. "So long, Nickie. And whatever happens—good luck."

SORDID SIDE

AT which I was introduced to my counsel and we went into the court. It was the first sickening encounter of a miserable day.

It like me until today, all you know about divorce courts is what you read in the newspapers, the reality is a shock. For all the newspapers report are the discreet, and carefully considered summings-up by the judge—the details that he considers fit for us to read, and no more.

But in court there is no such reticence. The nasty little stories about marriage gush out; the sordid side of married knavery.

If you want a divorce, it is no use holding back. You have to tell, putting the words "details that should remain secret" unloading the back-drawers of

one's mind and pulling out the torn and tattered sufferings and humiliations that were better forgotten.

"This is a case of cruelty," my counsel had begun, "and the evidence given by the petitioner and her witnesses will be directed to proving that, over a period spanning most of their married life together, the defendant has been persistently cruel, callous, and violent towards his wife, to such an extent as to seriously endanger her health."

They put me into the witness-box and the questioning began. "When was the first time you had a serious quarrel with your husband, Mrs Roberts?"

"About six weeks after we were married."

"What was it about?"

"I hesitated for a moment. 'I objected to my husband being too familiar with his women patients.'"

MY BABY

MY counsel leaned forward, soothingly. "Could you give us a little more detail about the incident? What happened, exactly?"

"I came into his surgery, after the nurse had told me all his patients had gone, and found him embracing a woman."

"How was the woman dressed?" asked counsel.

"She wasn't," I said.

Questions like that, told in all their grimy particulars. I went over that first quarrel, and the next, and the next. Until finally we came to the question: "There was the first time your husband struck you, Mrs Roberts. When was that?" A long pause. "Come now, don't be afraid to speak out."

I said: "It was the night I told Bristol—my husband—that I was going to have a child. I thought he would be pleased. But he wasn't. He was furious."

"I couldn't understand why—at the time. He came over to me and shook me and called me a fool. He said I would never have the child, that he would see it was never born. And when I stood up to him, he hit me."

Counsel nodded. "And what happened to the child, Mrs Roberts? Eventually, I mean."

"It died," I said dully. "There was an accident."

ONE MAN

THE disinterment went on, through the morning and the afternoon, digging up the sorrows of my life with Bristol like bones from a graveyard.

It was just before the adjournment of the first day that my counsel asked me: "If your husband was so persistently cruel to you in those first months, Mrs Roberts, why do you think he married you?"

For a moment I was tempted to tell the truth—to say Bristol married me to shut my mouth and make him safe from a murder charge. Instead I said, keeping my voice flat: "Because he couldn't get me any other way. He never loved me. He just wanted me."

Said my counsel: "Would you describe yourself as a virtuous woman?"

"Yes," I said, and looked towards Bristol sitting in the pride as I spoke. And then my court and my hopes suddenly crumbled, and fear took their place.

Jeffrey Baring! What was he doing in court, and why was he sitting next to Bristol? What mischief for me were they working up between them?

TOMORROW!

THE YARD MAN CALLS

CANADA'S BOOM GOES ON!

CANADA IS NOW THE WORLD'S THIRD TRADING NATION—AND WELL ON THE WAY TO BECOMING A WORLD POWER. WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IS A MATTER FOR WORLD CONCERN. AND CANADIANS, UNLIKE THEIR AMERICAN NEIGHBOURS, ARE PREDICTING BIGGER AND BETTER THINGS FOR 1954.

By JOHN McKENNA

Toronto, 13th January.

THINGS are still booming in boomland.

While American economists mutter about "orthodox recessions" and American newspapers whisper the hated word "slump," Canadians are confidently predicting bigger profits, more employment, more production and stepped-up exports.

The very day the American economists were prophesying a minor doom, one Canadian newspaper whooped: "It's Cash Register Symphony in '64."

And all this optimism is not just brash Canadian high spirit, either.

Behind the whoop-de-do lies an impressive array of hard facts.

Moreover, the optimists' front line contains an impressive array of names: Trade Minister C. D. Howe, Canadian Chamber of Commerce President W. J. Borrie, Canadian Manufacturers' Association spokesman J. A. Calder, and Canadian Bank of Commerce President James Stewart.

If they are right, what they have to say is of vital world importance.

Biggest Customer

The U.S. is Canada's biggest customer—and the reverse is equally true. The two economies are tightly interwoven. A boom in one can absorb a lot of shock in the other.

Even more significant, the Canadian Government is predicting that 1954 will see no fall in American imports. If that is true, Britain has little to fear.

But, even assuming that American imports from Britain are aided by a minor "orthodox recession," increased Canadian business might well offset the effect.

That may account for some of the optimism Mr Butler has been expressing in Sydney. But let's look at some of the facts.

Canada has been undergoing a drastic transformation for the past 15 years. Before the war, Canada's economy rested

primarily on agriculture. The part of the national wealth which didn't come from the farms came mostly from primary production—minerals, timber, fish.

Now Canada is an industrial power as well. And her industrial output has been added to a steadily increasing agricultural and mineral output. A rich vein of oil—stretching from northern British Columbia across the prairies through Alberta to Saskatchewan—lapped off the boom.

The effect has been staggering. In 1939, national production amounted to a mere \$5,500,000,000. In 1953, it topped \$24,000,000,000.

While production was climbing, the population went up a bare 25 percent.

Will It Rise?

The question is: Will production continue to rise? Trade Minister Howe (the man who engineered wartime production and earned himself the tag "Minister of Everything") is being cautious—as always.

"I am hopeful that there will be an increase in the national product in 1954," he told the nation. "Though it probably won't be quite so large as last year's." Last year, the gain was a whopping \$1,200,000,000.

Chamber of Commerce man Borrie was being for him, down right pessimistic. "The major task for Canadians in 1954 may be a consolidation of gains made during the postwar period prior to a further increase from the present plateau."

Bank of Commerce President Stewart pulled out most of the stops. He not only sees a growing production but looks forward to a fall in prices.

J. A. Calder, first vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, sees "no reason why prosperity shouldn't continue to increase."

Very well.

But are they SURE Canada won't get tangled up with the "orthodox recession?"

No Worry

Listen to what they say: Mr Howe: "There is nothing in the overall picture to indicate any serious interruption in the generally prosperous conditions now prevailing."

Mr Borrie: "What many people do not realize is that current expansion in Canada has been largely due to an upsurge in civilian sectors of the economy." Meaning, that, since the major fear has been the effect of a defence slackening following the Korean war, Canadians need not worry.

Mr Stewart: "I foresee a slackening of commodity prices following a high rate of capital investment and a marked rise in productivity. This may rightly be taken as heralding an era, not of restricted employment, but of continuing or increased prosperity not only in terms of dollars, which may be illusory, but of goods which are tangible."

Mr Calder: "The demand for basic staples from Canada will continue to rise if forward-

looking policies, designed to spread to other nations a standard of living equal to our own, prevail."

That point is a good one to wind up on. In it lies the clue to Canada's belief in future prosperity—a prosperity she hopes to share with the Commonwealth.

Good Argument

But let Mr Calder explain: "Canada is contributing to a Commonwealth plan, known as the Colombo plan, which is an attempt to raise the living standard of people in South and Southeast Asia; an attempt to break the back of famine, hunger, poverty and disease."

"In assisting the Asians we are helping ourselves."

In other words, Canada is busy CREATING business. The more people there are in the world who are enjoying high living standards, the bigger the demand for goods. Canadians think that is a good argument for the Colombo plan—and a very good argument for Commonwealth co-operation.

Only Gay Place In The World

By MICHAEL RUDDY

Las Vegas.

YOU can sit munching chicken on a scarlet settee, and the highest-paid "bait" in history—Marlene Dietrich, Bob Hope, Danny Kaye, the Gabors (all three of 'em) will sing to you, dance for you. It's just part of the Las Vegas service.

If ever a city was built from a pack of cards, it's this. You can gamble anywhere, any time, on anything. And the £10,000-a-week stars are just part of the background—the build-up to get you round the gambling-tables.

Last year more than 9,000,000 tourists swarmed to this city carved out of the desert, where every tree and clump of grass has been brought in and planted by hand.

Between them they gambled almost a billion dollars—three hundred million pounds, nearly a fifth of our total defence spending.

STAR-STUDDED

The names of the stars who have helped to pack them in read like a directory of glamour: Betty Hutton, Judy Canova, Tullulah Bankhead, Scully Henle, Marlene Dietrich, Danny Kaye, Mickey Rooney.

And now (at 40,000 dollars a week for the three) the gorgeous Gabors.

I sat at a cellophane-covered table at Ciro's while they gave me a preview. In sweaters and skirts they strutted, sang and argued in Hungarian, French, German—even English. They were good. I told them

"Darling! Darling! Zank you! Zank you!" yelled Zsa Zsa, running over and hugging me, ramming a 16-carat diamond solitaire ("Von of my working diamonds") into my left ear, and flicking my right with a huge diamond-cluster earring.

Eva, the youngest Gabor, similarly weighted down with a matched pair of diamond solitaire rings and a couple of diamond bracelets, flopped into a chair, and rubbed her feet.

"They're killing me, Herbie!" she said plaintively to the young man at the piano, who has written all their numbers.

JEWEL-LOADED

They will be fabulously gowned, will wear about a million dollars' worth of jewels, and will have private guards in attendance day and night.

"And in ze daytime, ven ve loil about ze hotel, ve'll wear blue jeans and diamond necklaces," said Zsa Zsa.

"Ve have never been to Las Vegas before," she added. "It will be fun."

She's quite right. "Las Vegas is the only gay place left in the world," I was told by Marlene Dietrich, who has just ended a three-week, 90,000-dollar season there. "It's like Paris used to be before the war."

Looking at the scores of gleaming cars round the seven super-hotels, and the lovelies sporting round the largest man-made lake in the world, and the glitter and the sparkle and the opulence of it all, I couldn't help thinking that Las Vegas and the Gabors are going to get on rather well.

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The Luxury
Restaurant of Kowloon
Let our Swiss Chefs tempt your palate.
Dancing nightly from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AND BRIGADE
ANNUAL BALL
will be held on
FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1954
at the
SKYROOM
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM, G.C.M.G.
Knight of Grace, Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem
PRESIDENT
and
LADY GRANTHAM
LADY PRESIDENT OF NURSING DIVISIONS
The Floor Show will include "THE INKSPOTS" who have
consented to remain in the Colony for this event.
TICKETS \$25 EACH, may be obtained
at
Hong Kong: Bank of East Asia, Cable & Wireless Counters
Kowloon: Cable & Wireless, Office, Peninsula Hotel
PLEASE BOOK EARLY
Table Reservations SKYROOM
St John Headquarters — Tel. 71111
Cable & Wireless — Tel. 28035 Extension 9.
A special Ferry will be running to Kowloon for patrons of the
Ball at 2.30 a.m.

TO AID
those who
cannot help
themselves —
THE H.K.S.P.C.
is making its
ANNUAL APPEAL
combined with the
FLAG DAY
SATURDAY, 23rd JANUARY
Much is needed
in order that
much may be done.
THE HONGKONG SOCIETY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Against
skin disease
and itching
Stillogal
A GERMANY-BAYER PRODUCT
MANUFACTURED IN
SEVERNUSSEN, GERMANY

ASK SUNDERLAND IF DOHERTY ISN'T REALLY "PETER THE GREAT"

Genius is a word so freely bandied about these days, especially in sport, it's lost much of its worth.

Attaching to the name Peter Doherty, however, it really does mean something extra special. Amongst wonderful footballers, exceptional footballers, even brilliant footballers, Doherty still stands out as "Peter the Great."

For while shine many individuals, Doherty inspires others to do so as well.

Ask Sunderland. It was the Doncaster side that he built, taught and inspired which on Saturday, January 9, knocked the lavishly-sponsored Westsiders out of the Cup.

And he did build it too. He made Doncaster a player-manager in 1949, when assets, financial and playing, were almost rock bottom.

He decided that salvation lay in teaching the youngsters. A labour of love, it also proved a heart-breaking job. With the team way down in the Third Division North, he had to do something to attract the young players of the future also had to be the players of the present.

Unable to "nurture" them to maturity, he saw many of his brightest hopes having their football, the football that represented hope, on end of his coaching, knocked out of them through lack of experience.

He could have compromised, taught his lads, how to look after themselves, with the odd trick of the trade thrown in. But compromising is not part of Doherty's make-up. With him it's good football or nothing.

It soon paid dividends. In his first season, Doncaster won promotion to the Second Division. The success, however, came a little too early. The team was not ready for it, and had to fight to maintain their new status.

In the first season they barely finished in the top half of the

table. In 1951-52 they dropped to 16th, and did little better last season.

Now they are settled in. But possibly not for long. They are challenging strongly for a place in the First Division, and Doherty's teaching policy is paying rich good dividends that he himself is unable to get into the team.

It was as a player that the Doherty genius for inspiring others first revealed itself. Playing for Ireland, the "poor relations" of the Home International soccer countries, his teammates were often drawn from the Third and lower Second Division clubs. With them he had to face the mighty sides of England and Scotland. They were generally beaten, but never disgraced.

So conspicuous was Doherty, with his mop of red hair, it was easier to follow play by watching him rather than the ball. He was always in the thick of the fray.

And the tricks he would pull! Pirouetting like a ballerina he'd beat three men in one movement.

He even brought his touch of genius into penalty kicking. No brute force methods for Peter. Often he would just walk up to the ball, shape to kick it, and change feet at the last second.

Unlike many great players, Peter was not brought up in football boots—he couldn't afford any. And as his school—St Malachy's Coleraine—was too

small to boast a football team, his soccer career did not begin until he left at 15.

Yet, within two years, he was a professional for Glenora at £2.10s. a week. In those two years he had been a bricklayer, which he gave up because the work was too heavy, and a bus conductor for the service his uncle ran between Coleraine and Port Stewart. This didn't work out because he used to hop off the bus at Coleraine, play for a local team, Station United, and then rejoin the bus after the match.

£3,000 BARGAIN

In 1933, Blackpool secured his services for the bargain price of £3,000. Three years later he became the fourth player to command a £10,000 fee when he moved to Manchester City.

After the war, disagreement over benefit payments caused him to seek another move. This time he joined Derby County. He was 32, but it was the best £7,000 County ever spent.

For at the Baseball Ground, he teamed up with another approach the veteran stage to establish an inside forward partnership which rivalled the great James-Jack Arsenal combination of previous years.

Peter Doherty and Raich Carter. What a pair! Carter, the silver-haired maestro, could control the whole game. Doherty, the red-haired maestro, could inspire it.

Together they took Derby to the club's first Cup Final success.

And, even more amazing, whilst they were performing their great soccer double act, they were doing a double job.

Derby saw them only on Fridays and Saturdays. The rest of the week they were helping to fit smashed up air-men for normal work and life again. Both were RAF sergeants attached to a medical rehabilitation unit. Their jobs were highly specialised, a combination of psychology, psychiatry and plain physical training.

In a post-moyle accent and with Jack Doyle blarney, Peter would inject life into the most despondent.

Both he and Carter had their releases deferred to carry on with the work.

A year with Derby, and Doherty made his last move solely as a player. He joined Huddersfield, with whom he had three seasons before taking over at Doncaster.

INFLUENCE REMAINS

Now he is rarely seen as a player. But his influence remains, not only at Doncaster, but in the international sphere. Ireland, for whom he won 16 caps, appointed him their first team manager.

Playing for six clubs, Doherty is one of the most transferred men in the game. But all his moves did not cost more than £30,000. This is nothing to what Sunderland would give for him were he 20 years younger. —(London Express Service)

PORT VALE OWE THAT RECORD TO

A MAN WHO BROKE TWO WRISTS

One grey day in 1943 a young goalkeeper named Raymond King shaped to take a penalty kick from Tommy Lawton, then with Everton.

Lawton hit the ball low and hard towards one corner of the goal. Ray King dived to push it out... and in one tragic second broke both wrists.

That finished his football... for a while. King became a policeman. But eventually he returned to football with Ashington, the mining town that gave Jackie Milburn of Newcastle to the game.

Leiston Orient saw him, liked him, signed him in 1946. He made one solitary appearance. It was against Northampton. And in diving to save a hard drive, he... broke his right wrist again.

Two years went by before brother George, then Port Vale centre-half, now with Gillingham, talked Ray into making a come-back.

Yes, Ray King is the goalkeeper and captain of probably the finest defence in Britain today.—Port Vale.

BEST RECORD

In 20 League and Cup games Ray has let only ten goals through. You can't find another goalkeeper with that record.

Manager Freddie Steele says Ray is so good because he is

so happy at Port Vale with his family around him. Ask Ray himself and he'll tell you that splendid record is due to the fine teamwork and expert covering of Reg Potts, Stan Turner, and skipper Tom Chadwell.

Up to town on Saturday to Lotus Road came King and his Iron Curtain—that goal-grudging Port Vale defence.

Queen's Park Rangers fans saw Port Vale win 1-0 and reach the fourth round of the Cup.

The fans were impressed. "What a goalkeeper," King's name... fancy him being in Third Division football... see him stop that one from... he's a good 'un..." went the comments.

Yes, they liked Ray King. And there is no better example of the heavy tag—you can't keep a good man down—not even with broken wrists.

Yes, the courage, persistence, cheerfulness, and skill of Raymond King have had a lot to do with making the Porties so proud of Port Vale.

—(London Express Service)

WHEN THE BALL GOT AWAY



Luton Town goalkeeper Stretton put up his hands to ward off the ball but found it had gone harmlessly over the bar as Blackpool's centre-forward, Stanley Mortensen, sliding on one knee, managed to get only his toe to it.

This third round FA Cup replay ended in a goalless draw on January 13. A second replay yesterday again ended in a 1-1 draw. Blackpool are the Cup holders.—Reuterphoto.

SPOTLIGHTING THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF 1954

Moonlight Express Must Be Placed At The Top

By JAMES PARK

Having dealt with all the leading colts in the Free Handicap, attention can now be turned to those who did not qualify for treatment by the handicapper. Pride of place must be awarded to Moonlight Express.

In this series I do not intend to delve into turf politics. It is well known that Paddy Prendergast, trainer of Moonlight Express, has had a ban placed on his activities by the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

I cannot forecast how long that will remain in force, and for the present Moonlight Express can only be dealt with in the ordinary way.

WON ON SAME DAY

It is my view that the colt was the best of his age and sex to race in England in 1953. I even place him above The Pic King, who was top weight in the Free Handicap with 9st. 7lb. That will probably come as a surprise to some people, but I think there

is a sound line on which to base an opinion.

The Pic King and Moonlight Express won on the same day at York in August. I clocked Moonlight Express to do 59.70 for the five furlongs. The Pic King galloped six furlongs in 1.24.5. Obviously Moonlight Express could have beaten The Pic King's time if the former could have carried through at the same pace for the extra furlong. I have not the slightest doubt that he could have done so.

The Pic King was under pressure after half a mile. He did not gain a definite advantage until the last furlong and then laid himself down to his work in fine style to gain a four-length advantage.

It is admitted that Moonlight Express was not opposed to such good class, but to refresh my memory I have looked up my racecard. This is what I find: "Won like a top-class two-year-old. Soon out with the lead and galloped the opposition to a standstill. A very easy winner."

—(London Express Service)

ENGLAND XV TO PLAY ALL BLACKS

London, Jan. 18.

Only one change has been made on the England Rugby Union team which beat Wales last Saturday for their match against the New Zealand touring side at Twickenham on January 30.

The change, which was generally anticipated, brings W. P. C. Davies on the left-wing instead of C. E. Winn of Rosslyn Park, who, although he scored the winning try against Wales, did not shine in his country's opening engagement of the season.

Davies was the original choice at left-centre against Wales, but withdrew because of an ankle injury. J. P. Quinn, his deputy, played well enough to retain his place.

The inclusion of Davies, who is rated very highly by the All Blacks, should undoubtedly strengthen the England three-quarter line.

The team:—I. King (Harrogate), J. E. Woodward (Wessex), J. Butterfield (Northampton), J. P. Quinn (New Brighton), W. P. C. Davies (Harrogate), M. Rogers (Liverpool), G. Rimmer (Waterloo), R. V. Stirling, captain, (Wessex and RAF), E. Evans (Sale), D. L. Sanders (Dublin Wanderers), P. G. Yarrington (Wessex and RAF), D. S. Wilson (Metropolitan Police), J. McG. Kendall-Carpenter (Bath), and R. Higgins (Army and Liverpool).—Reuter.

STRIDING OUT

I will only add that as he went past the post the colt was still striding out to the full, and I formed the opinion that he could have kept on for more than another furlong without undue effort.

The following day we were at Lingfield. Sir Gordon Richards came up to our stand to watch one of the races in which he was not riding. I said to him: "Which of the two-year-olds you won on yesterday would you prefer?"

After thinking it over, Sir Gordon replied: "I don't know about just now, but I know which one I would prefer in six weeks' time." I suggested that even now Moonlight Express was the better and Sir Gordon did not demur.

I know all about what Moonlight Express had to beat. What he accomplished to my watch is good enough for me. Apart from that, I also prefer Moonlight Express to The Pic King as an individual. The former boasts of more quality and has a delightful action.

RAN TWICE

Moonlight Express ran on only two occasions. He was beaten by a stable companion first time

out in Ireland. Then came the York race. The colt was to have run in the Middle Park Stakes, but a slight cough prevented him doing so.

Despite the fact that Moonlight Express ran only once in this country, I place him at the top of the tree. He has everything a good colt should have and I believe the stable think that he will develop into a worthy candidate for Derby honours.

The colt is by Blue Train out of Romantic by Tiberius out of Swastika, whose dam, Swastika, originally belonged to Lord Rosebery. In tail-female it is a notable family and there is no reason why Moonlight Express should not focus attention on it once more.

—(London Express Service)

AMERICAN SPEED SKATERS ANGRY WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Jamestown, New York, Jan. 18.

Mr Richard Sherman, President of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, said today that Russia would not have won the World Speed Skating Championships in Japan if Americans had competed.

Mr Sherman told reporters the Americans might not have won the Championships themselves, but he did not think the Russians would have won either.

Still smarting under the State Department's refusal to allow him and three skaters to fly to Japan at reduced rates for the events, Mr Sherman said the Americans could have taken the 500 Metres event in one, two, three or four.

Boles Shilnikov, who won the individual Championship in the four-race competition with 197.463 points, raced the 500 Metres in 45.4 seconds.

Other Russians finished second, third, fifth and eighth in total points.

Mr Sherman pointed out that Olympic Champion Ken Henry placed the 500 Metres course in 43.2 seconds in 1952, and has bettered Shilnikov's mark several times since.

WEST INDIANS WELL AHEAD IN FIRST TEST

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 18. England had lost six wickets for 100 runs at tea in reply to the West Indies total of 417 in the first Test here. At lunch England were 29 for one wicket.

The West Indies had earlier lost their remaining three first innings wickets for the addition of only nine runs.

Freddie Trueman and Brian Statham, the England fast bowlers, took 20 minutes to polish off the innings.

The pitch was grassier than on the first two days. Ray Gomez, medium paced bowler who opened the West Indies attack, with Esmond, Kentish, bent Hutton in the first over with a ball which kept low, but missed the stumps.

Kentish appealed twice for leg before against Watson in his first over but the ball appeared to be going well down the leg side. But with the first delivery of his third over Gomez knocked out Watson's off stump with only four runs on the board.

Watson, who made three, played outside to a ball which swung into him.

After a few overs the ball seemed to move in the air and Hutton and Peter May played quite comfortably. Ten minutes before lunch Sonny Ramadhin went in for his first bowling spell. The little spinner bowled much slower than when in England in 1950, relying more on a change of pace and flight. May played him well, reaching well forward to smother the spins, and once hit him on the full pitch to the square leg boundary.

At lunch England were 29 for one made in 55 minutes. In defence Hutton was supremely certain, but when he launched into the attack he did not time the ball so well.

OUT GOES HUTTON

After mistiming Valentine and Ramadhin in turn, he eventually fell to Valentine, who bowled a single over from one end, changed ends and then claimed this valuable wicket with his third ball which was a shade short of a length.

England's captain tried to pull the ball to the off for a single but the ball touched the inside of his bat, a foot outside the off stump, and flew back into his stumps.

The crowd went wild with excitement at the fall of Hutton's wicket and the fieldsmen were right on their toes as Denis Compton struggled to get off the mark.

May had a lucky escape when a ball went very close to his head at slip and sped on to the boundary.

Compton swept and drove Valentine for two boundaries in one over but at 73 he fell to the

slow left arm bowler. Stretching down the pitch he was struck on the left leg for lbw.

England were then in a dangerous position, needing 100 more runs to save the follow on.

England's position grew worse when May gently lifted a long hop from Ramadhin to Headley at mid-wicket. This was Ramadhin's worse delivery of the innings and one which normally May would have sent flashing to the boundary.

England had lost four wickets in 79 minutes for 79 runs. Apart from the unlucky manner of Hutton's dismissal poor batting accounted for England's failure.—Reuter.

FACED WITH FOLLOW-ON

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 18.

England were faced with the follow-on when stumps were drawn today in the first Test against the West Indies, having scored only 168 for the loss of nine wickets against the home side's first innings total of 417.

Bailey, 28 not out, and Moss, 0 not out, are faced with the necessity of making 100 runs to avert a follow-on.

Gomez, two for 16, Ramadhin four for 66, and Valentine, three for 50, brought about England's collapse. Hutton was out for 24, Peter May for 31 and Denis Compton for 12.

Trueman was seen in a breezy ninth wicket stand with Bailey which realised 30 runs. The Yorkshire fast bowler started with a six out of the ground and went on to make 18 before falling to Gomez.

Bailey played a stolid innings lasting 146 minutes for his 28 not out.—Reuter.

Colony Squash Championship Semi-finals

The Colony Squash Championship semi-finals will be played off this evening in the Victoria Barracks Squash Courts.

The times will be staggered in order to permit spectators to see as much of both games as possible.

In the top half of the draw, C. H. P. Pritchard plays the winner of the quarter-final match between Cdr J. L. Riggs and W/Cdr J. Kettlewell.

Riggs is defending the title which he won last year and on current form he must be considered the favourite. He should beat Kettlewell who hits the ball hard, but, at times, erratically.

In Pritchard, however, he will find a player who, if he should play the standard of squash of which he is capable, can beat anyone at present in the Colony. Pritchard has had two evenly contested games against Maj. Kyte and Col. Sullivan, and in both cases he has kept enough in reserve to outplay his opponent in the final game.

In the bottom half of the draw, R. M. Macpherson, aged 20, plays D. Coffey. This match should be very close and there should be some fast action in it. Both players have reached the semi-final without undue difficulty though Coffey had a lucky win over P. L. Tolmie who bruised a shoulder and had to retire in the early stages of the game.

The first match will commence at 5.30 p.m.

The final will be played on Thursday, commencing at 5.30 p.m., and the trophies will be presented to the winner and the runner-up at the conclusion of the match.

THE GAMBOLS



Snooker League

China Fleet Club, lost 2-3, to CPO's Moss, HMS Tamar, in a George Younger Snooker League match last night.

Hongkong Signals Regiment beat Dockyard R.C. 3-2.

Ginger Rogers In British Film



Glamorous American star Ginger Rogers and her French husband (acting in his first film) are ideally cast in romantic partnership as an American actress and a French ceramic artist in their first British film "Lifeline" — a story of love and intrigue set in the French Riviera — now being shot at Shepperton Studios, near London.

This picture shows Ginger Rogers and her husband Jacques Bergerac in a scene during shooting.

Britain's New Oil Dock To Be Opened Today

By Yorke Henderson

London, Jan. 19.

Britain's biggest oil dock will be opened today. In style!

While Life Guards' trumpets blare and jet fighters swoop in salute the super-tanker "Vellatia" will nose her bulk into the new dock.

And as her bows slice a symbolic ribbon the Port of Manchester oil dock will be officially declared open to the tanker fleets of the world.

The Central Band of the Royal Air Force will acclaim the opening with appropriate martial music and the pipes of the Liverpool Scottish will skirl their blessing. Royal Artillery cannon will thunder their acknowledgment of the occasion.

From a specially-built 50-foot tower tele and cine-cameras will record the ceremony. Reporters will point word pictures from the shelter of a grandstand built for the occasion.

All this for a rather grey stretch of water surrounded by concrete! But look at the story behind this stretch of water and you'll see why the head men of the Manchester Ship Canal Company and the oil companies concerned have decided to make a day of it.

The story started four years ago when survey engineers looked out over a stretch of pasture land near the Domesday Book village of Eastham where the Manchester Ship Canal meets the tide waters of the Mersey estuary.

600 LABOURERS

Since then 600 labourers and engineers and technicians have worked around the clock, day after day, in fair weather and foul to carve the nation's greatest oil dock out of a green Cheshire hillside.

Soft, shifting soil had to be stiffened and shaped with concrete and granite and steel. Often the hammering sea threatened to soak into the workings.

At the Canal Company's head office in Manchester, ninety minutes' driving distant, engineering staff worked under pressure to complete 1,200 vital working drawings.

In Manchester University, scientists pored over large-scale models of the dock. They discovered the safest speed for a deeply laden tanker entering the lock. They worked out a system of sluice openings aimed at giving uniform water distribution on the floor of the dock and so keeping dredging to a minimum.

In the foundations of Borrow-in-Furness, 1,700-ton lock gates were being built. Tugs later towed them 60 miles along the Lancashire coast and nuzzled them into position, working against time to beat the tides.

PORRIDGE-LIKE MUD

On the actual site big lorries had bogged down in the porridge-like mud and were replaced by specially constructed transporters to carry away three and a quarter million tons of earth and sandstone.

Convoyed by 50 horsepower electric motors, and giant excavators shifted the rubble at the rate of ten tons a minute.

From Norway, Sweden and Cornwall came the finest granite to be fashioned into watertight installations for the lock gates. When it was all finished the survey engineers — who four years earlier had lashed cattle out of their way to set up their measuring instruments — looked down on a dock as big as London's Trafalgar Square.

NEW HILLS

It was a dock that incorporated every up to date safety installation. If any oil is spilled in the dock, for instance, suction pumps will draw it clear, processing gear will clean it up and it can be pumped back into the lines again.

No dock can be beautiful but every effort has been made to make the new oil dock as little of an eyesore as possible.

With the earth and stone excavated from the dock basin engineers have indulged in a spot of large scale landscaping. Now Cheshire has a few hills that weren't there when the dock project started — and cattle are already grazing on them.

As the world's third largest user of petroleum products Britain needs the new dock vitally. Its 10-acre, 40-foot-deep basin will accommodate four super-tankers at a time and unload their cargoes at high speed. (Four ships like this carry 100,000 tons of oil.)

It's been a big job. It's been a tough job. But it's done. So now you see why the trumpets will blow and the bands play, the pipes skirl and the jets roar past today.

Helicopter Campaign Against Leaf Mildew

London, Jan. 18.

If you sat down to work out the number of different ways in which a helicopter is being used today, you would realise that it, more than any other type of aircraft, is doing the most to make industry "air-minded."

The Antarctic whale-hunters are using the hover plane to spot whales this season. They are being used for air-sea rescue work and for ambulance work in the Malayan jungles where the conventional planes cannot land. They are being used to plant and spray crops. They are being used for inter-city and even intra-city transport. In Australia, they are being used to make aerial magnetic surveys of remote areas which geologists believe to be ore-bearing.

This week helicopters will be used in a large scale experimental campaign against rubber leaf mildew in Ceylon. The campaign will last three months.

The blight — which decreases rubber production in Ceylon by up to 40 per cent, though it is not of economic importance in the other great rubber country of Malaya — affects young saplings and causes successive sproutings of leaves to fall prematurely.

The experiment is to be conducted by Pest Control Limited, of Cambridge. The firm has sprayed locust swarms in Kenya, curbed blight in Turkey and cockroaches in the Swiss Canton of Valais — where "Battle of Britain" pilots have perfected the technique of spraying in mountainous regions.

£7-10-0 AN ACRE

The accepted target in Ceylon involves 18 estates, an area of 2,500 acres, which will be given five applications of two different sulphur preparations at an overall cost of £7-10-0 an acre.

According to the Company's entomologist, Dr. W. E. Ripper, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, the results of the operation should be in six months time.

Dr. Ripper hopes the "significance" of these results will satisfy the Rubber Research Institute of Ceylon, the Government (which has made a grant of 100,000 rupees) and the plantation owners and that the operations have substantially increased the rubber yield besides improving the strength of the trees.

Dr. Ripper told journalists today that spraying in Ceylon would have to be an annual campaign, though when it was done on a large scale, the incidence of disease would be much reduced.

FINDING THEIR WAY

"The difficulties of using 'spray-crafts' in Ceylon are very considerable," he said. "There are no landing grounds where we want them. We have to improvise football fields, cowpaddies, through the paddy and so on. Fortunately, a helicopter can rise straight from the ground. It is also difficult for the pilots to find their way about Ceylon over a great vista of green tree tops. The pilots will be guided by beacons, fires and coloured flags fluttering from bamboo poles tied to the tops of trees."

"The helicopters will work from daybreak until 11.00 a.m. when the warm air rising from the ground causes windy and such conditions which make accurate spraying impossible," China Mail Special.

Pakistan To Take Jap Textiles

Karachi, Jan. 18.

Japanese and Pakistani negotiators reached an agreement today under which Pakistan will import 30 million rupees worth of Japanese textiles.

The agreement followed a long deadlock over prices for the cloth which is being imported by the Government to meet a threatened shortage. Mr. Sukemasa Komamura, senior member of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, who flew here from Tokyo, reached agreement with Mr. H. Khan, Pakistan's Controller-General of Prices, after a two-hour meeting today.

Mr. Khan said afterwards that the first consignment of cloth was expected in Karachi by mid-February and the shipment of about 70 million yards involved should be completed at the end of the month. Five million rupees worth of cloth has already been bought by the Government from the Netherlands, Britain and India. Negotiations are going on for further purchases of Japanese cloth, he added.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 18. The stock market hesitated today after four sessions of sharp advance as profit-taking in a few recent favourites brought a small loss in the average.

The decline in the average — only 0.06 point for the 65 stocks — contrasted with the record of advances and declines for the day.

Of 1,150 issues traded, 523 closed higher, 307 lower and 204 unchanged.

Douglas Aircraft rose 2 points. Reynolds Metals 1½, and General Tyre 1½.

Utilities managed to close higher on average, adding 0.20 point to reach 53.74, slightly below the 12-year record set on March 13.

Losses generally were very small and market observers said the softening was not unexpected after the advance last week.

Activity slackened as the advance slowed to 2,000,000 from 2,181,000 on Friday.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$5,033,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 480,000 shares. — United Press.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Jan. 18. World No. 4 sugar futures today closed unchanged to 2 points higher with sales of 127 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged with sales of 133 contracts. Future closings:—

Contract No. 4 (world)	March	May	July	September	October	November	December
Spot	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
March	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
May	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
July	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
September	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
October	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
November	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85
December	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85

Contract No. 6
March 11.85
May 11.85
July 11.85
September 11.85
October 11.85
November 11.85
December 11.85
Spot (cents per lb. off NY ex-dock) 5.60 — United Press.

New York Metal Futures

New York, Jan. 18. Metal futures closed today as follows (in US cents per lb.):—

Lead	Jan. 18	Jan. 19
Spot	11.85	11.85
March	11.85	11.85
May	11.85	11.85
July	11.85	11.85
September	11.85	11.85
October	11.85	11.85
November	11.85	11.85
December	11.85	11.85

LONDON PRICES

London, Jan. 18. The tin, copper and lead markets were steady, while zinc was easier at the close. Prices: (in sterling per long ton):—

Tin	645 buyer	650 seller
3-month	212½	215
Copper	212½	215
3-month	207	210½
Lead	82½	83½
3-month	81	81½
Zinc	73	73½
3-month	72½	73½

London Rubber Market

London, Jan. 18.

The rubber market was quiet with No. 1 RSS spot quoted at 17-1/16 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 spot RSS	17-1/16
February	10½-11½
March	10½-11½
April	10½-11½
May	10½-11½
June	10½-11½
July	10½-11½
August	10½-11½
September	10½-11½
October	10½-11½
November	10½-11½
December	10½-11½
January	10½-11½
February	10½-11½
March	10½-11½
April	10½-11½
May	10½-11½
June	10½-11½
July	10½-11½
August	10½-11½
September	10½-11½
October	10½-11½
November	10½-11½
December	10½-11½
January	10½-11½

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 18.

Rubber futures today closed 10 to 20 points higher with sales of 42 contracts. Future closings:—

March	May	July	September	October	November	December
10½-11½	10½-11½	10½-11½	10½-11½	10½-11½	10½-11½	10½-11½

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Disagreement Within Randall Commission

BUT A LIBERAL TRADE POLICY IS EXPECTED TO EMERGE

London, Jan. 18.

There is now no hope that the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy will reach unanimity in its recommendations. At least six of its 17 members—ten of them Congressmen and seven nominees of President Eisenhower—are expected to disagree on some point or other.

Three of them, it is believed, will refuse to sign the report and will present a minority report, while three or four others will present a minority report, while three or four others will make objections to specific recommendations.

The dissensions within the Commission are likely to foreshadow a stiff fight in Congress if, as expected, President Eisenhower urges it later in January to accept the Commission's liberal trade programme.

Recommendations of the majority on the Commission are likely to be as follows, according to reports based on tentative drafts circulated among members:

(1) Extension for a 10-year period of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which empowers the President to lower tariffs in return for concessions from other countries. In the past Congress has offered strong resistance to giving this Act more permanent status, only last year it refused an extension of more than one year.

This has made it difficult for the Administration to give any continuity to its tariff policy or undertake long-term plans. Under the present extension the Act is due to expire next June.

(2) Authorisation for the President to reduce tariffs by as much as 15 per cent below existing statutory limits. At present the President can grant tariff reductions on a reciprocal basis of up to 50 to 60 per cent on the 1945 rate. But

the Commission would not allow any rate to be lowered by more than 5 per cent in a single year.

(3) Repeal of the "Buy American" Act under which the Federal Government must give home producers preference over foreign competitors in its purchases.

STABILISING PRICES

(4) Co-operation with other nations to stabilise the price of raw materials imported from abroad (this presumably would refer in particular to rubber and tin, on which countries like Malaya and Indonesia are largely dependent for their standard of living).

(5) Government assistance for "companies, workers and communities whenever injury results from increases in imports, traceable to tariff changes." Such aid could be given through tax amortisation, preference on Government contracts and placement, training and rehabilitation for workers.

It is hoped by this measure to soften the demands of various American industries for increased tariff protection.

(6) Relaxation of restrictions on trade with Communist countries in Eastern Europe, but not China. Mr. Randall is said to believe that the US will find it increasingly impracticable to limit its allies' trade with Eastern Europe, and that it would therefore be wise for Congress to anticipate such increased trade by authorising it.

(7) Establishment of a monetary pool to help specific countries obtain dollars to buy American products. No agreement is yet believed to have been reached on how this pool would work.

"PERIL POINT"

(8) Provision of Federal insurance for overseas private investment by Americans. This would help it stimulate foreign investment by reducing fears that investment would be made unprofitable by restrictions on the repatriation of dividends and interest, or other forms of exchange control on the part of foreign governments.

(9) Retention of the "Peril Point" and "escape clause" legislation at present in force. The peril points are points below which, in the view of the two-party Tariff Commission, it would be unwise for the President to reduce tariffs on any specific item. The President can ignore this ruling but is normally extremely reluctant to run counter to the advice of this body.

The escape clause enables the President to withdraw any tariff concession, on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, if its operation should threaten or cause serious injury to any domestic industry.

The outcome of the tariff fight will be heavily influenced by the state of economic activity in the US and the pressure of this year's elections. The current downturn in the national economy and talk of further recession as the year progresses will undoubtedly be used as a strong argument for shielding local industries from foreign competition.

With elections pending many Congressmen are clearly going to be under heavy pressure from local business interests to resist increased imports, which are after all the aim of lower trade barriers. The protectionists will have a strong election platform, while they denounce allegedly valued by imports.

Everything will depend on the recommendations of the Randall Commission's report and the strength of the backing it gets from the President. — Reuters.

Anglo-Jap Decision On Sterling Expected

London, Jan. 18.

British and Japanese delegations are now consulting their respective governments before concluding their six-week-old sterling payments talks here later this week, a usually reliable source said today.

The delegates did not meet during the weekend or today but are expected to hold a meeting within the next 48 hours.

Mr R. A. Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer who is now in Australia, is understood to have been kept informed about the progress of the talks which began here on December 3.

The negotiations still have to fix the overall 1954 figure for trade between Japan and the sterling area.

The Japanese delegation wants trade between Japan and the sterling area to be balanced at about £210 million each way this year, according to the source.

The delegates last week examined export and import targets for 1954 for some commodities but the source declined to name them.

Discussion on these will continue at the next meeting. The figures for the majority of goods to be traded have already been agreed.

Until there is agreement on the remaining low commodity now under examination, the overall trade estimate cannot be determined.

EXPORTS TO COLONIES

The Japanese delegation earlier in the discussions put proposals for increasing Japanese exports to markets in the United Kingdom, the British colonies and other sterling area territories.

The private talks are primarily aimed at revising the 1951 Anglo-Japanese payments agreement, which after three extensions expires at the end of this month.

The agreement will probably be prolonged until January 31, 1955, the source said.

The Japanese delegation to the meetings at the Treasury is led by Mr. Koichiro Asakai, retiring Minister in London. — Reuters.

Japan Seeks Compromise In Reparations

Nagoya, Jan. 18.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, today said he believes a "compromise" could be worked out in the reparations deadlock barring normal relations between Japan and the Philippines.

The Foreign Minister admitted that there was a "trap" in the Japanese reparations figure and the \$200,000,000 mentioned by the Philippine Vice-President, Mr. Carlos P. Garcia, as a "starting figure" in reparations negotiations. But Mr. Okazaki said, "If both sides negotiate with sincerity I believe a compromise could be worked out."

Japan's reparations offer has been reported as \$250,000,000, but Garcia, soon after taking office, said that the figure was ridiculously low and said that the new Administration in Manila was willing to start reparations negotiations with Japan using \$2,000,000,000 as a starting figure.

Mr. Okazaki said today that an early settlement of the reparations issue with the Philippines and other Asian claimant nations was "a basic factor" for increasing Japan's trade with those nations. — United Press.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy said today Israel would shortly become a member of the International Bank and Monetary Fund, after formally ratifying the articles of agreement. — Reuters.

Malenkov—"So Sorry I'm Too Busy"

Moscow, Jan. 18.

Two American college editors, now visiting Soviet Russia, were informed today that the Soviet Premier, Georgi Malenkov, was too busy to grant them an interview.

The editors, B. S. Huker and Richard Eiben, had written to the Premier asking for an interview.

The reply, given through E. F. Karthey, Soviet spokesman, was that the Premier was sorry to inform them that, at the present time, he was too busy to receive them.

The two college editors and five other college colleagues, who have been visiting the Soviet Union, are due to leave tomorrow for Berlin on their way to Paris. — France-Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange amounted to \$739,917.50. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS	100	100	100
HSBC Bank	1010	100	1010
East Asia	171	70	1020

INSURANCES

Union	850	10
10	850	20
20	847½	

SHIPPING

Waterboat ..	2020
Asia Nav. ..	1.18

DOCKS, ETC.

Provident				
(Old)	1300	1314	1000	@ 13.
			1500	@ 13.

PROVIDENT

Provident		
(New) ...	12.00	300 @ 12.
Subst. Book	1.10	

LAND, ETC.

LAND, ETC.	8400 of 8
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UTILITIES

100	100	100
100	100	100

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1954.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Eustace The Raider

THERE was something about the youth who mooched about on the pavement outside his shop door that made the shopkeeper uneasy. He glanced at the boy again. Still there.

A slightly built, dark, sullen-mouthed youth, wearing the navy-blue suit, drabpipe-trouser rig that ne'er-do-wells not long out of the nursery have made their uniform.

The shopkeeper went to the door and glanced up and down the street. No policeman in sight. Just people hurrying about their mid-afternoon business, and this youth who seemed to have nothing to do.

The shopkeeper returned to his counter, hoping for the best. The boy followed him in.

"STOP HIM."

NOW for it, thought the shopkeeper, and tensed himself for the threat, the demand, the blow.

But the boy asked for a quarter of a pound of toffees. Relieved, the shopkeeper turned to reach a bottle from the shelf, and then a metallic, familiar sound made him turn quickly round again.

The till was open, the boy's hand was in the drawer. The shopkeeper grabbed the boy's arm, but he shook himself free. He bolted. The shopkeeper chased after him, crying "Stop that man."

A policeman, off duty, in plain clothes, obliged.

Next morning, at the Clerkenwell court, the sullen boy, whose name was Eustace, pleaded guilty to stealing 10s. 6d. from the tobacconist's till, and the story of his crime was told to Mr. T. F. Davies, the magistrate.

FIVE JOBS A YEAR

"HE IS 17," said the officer in charge of the case, and there are two findings of guilt against him.

Twice, at the age of 14, Eustace had been before juvenile courts. Once he had been discharged absolutely for shoplifting, later put on probation for receiving stolen toy trains.

"In the year since he left school," the officer went on, "he has had five different jobs. Since he lost the last one, at a garage, he has been unemployed three weeks. His father is here."

Mr. Davies beckoned Eustace's father forward. He came, a small, shy man. Eustace bestowed a withering look on him and turned his attention to a speck of dust on his broad lapels.

GOOD HOME

"WHAT'S the trouble with the boy?" the magistrate asked.

"I think he's been going with some as haven't been keeping him on the straight road," the father said.

"But why should they try to convert him?" asked Mr. Davies. "Why shouldn't he try converting them?"

Such a revolutionary notion silenced the father.

"He says at school all he's got," the magistrate observed, "and he's got a good home, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes. He said he was going very well at his last job, too. Then they sack him. I mean to go and see the gentleman about it," said the father. He looked as though he might pull out a notebook and jot down a reminder to do just that.

A WHIMPER

THE magistrate turned to Eustace. "What's the trouble?" he asked. Eustace, half-closing his eyes, said from the side of his mouth: "I'm not so bad really."

Accident and attitude were borrowed from some hoodlum hero. But the words that were meant to be high defiance emerged more like a whimper.

He was remanded for a Borstal report. He emerged off. He might have been awarded the chains of a chivalric order that would open the way to a splendid career. Perhaps that is how he saw his prospects.

"What's Her Line?" Solution
BONESITTER
London Express Service.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Too Much Wheat Threatens A Grave Crisis

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Jan. 15.

Most people got something of a mild shock this week when the staid Sydney Morning Herald splashed a story on its front page quoting the chairman of Australian Wheat Board as saying that the Australian wheat industry faced the gravest crisis since the depression.

The chairman of the Board, Sir John Teasdale, said that by the end of the year Australia would probably have a carry-over of 60-million bushels.

Ever since the war Australian wheat farmers have been told to grow more wheat.

In the boom wool year of 1950 the authorities were at their wits end to induce graziers to stick to wheat instead of switching to sheep. At that period it was confidently forecast that within five years the "once-great exporting wheat country" of Australia would be an importer.

Now we face the gravest crisis for 25 years because we have too much wheat. The Board is now planning a substantial reduction of the acreage under wheat, and will send trade missions to Asia and Africa to try to boost sales of Australian wheat and flour.

Things have not been helped by an admission by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, now in Sydney for Commonwealth finance talks—that Britain has paid dollars for American wheat. He said this was necessary to mix with Australian wheat for milling purposes.

Curious point there is that Australians manage to struggle along without mixing American wheat with the local grain.

TOO HONEST!

Young Stanley Ernest Phillips, a national serviceman, has had a very practical demonstration that honesty is not always the best policy. Phillips missed a weekend parade for which everybody was marked present because, in a good old army manner, "they had lost the roll books."

But he admitted not being present—and it landed him in the Special Court. "The captain said it was my own fault for owning up," Phillips told the magistrate. "Apparently he's here because he was honest," the magistrate said. Phillips has to do 14 days extra camp and was fined £1 for missing the parade.

THE ROYAL TOUR

And now the weekly budget on the Royal tour, due to begin in Sydney on February 3. There is some heartburning over the fact that each Cabinet Minister of the NSW Government will meet — and be presented — at least five times to the Queen.

They will first meet her when they are presented by the Premier immediately after the landing. They will next meet her and be presented to her again, with their wives, at Parliament House.

They will also meet her at the Lord Mayor's Ball, and again at the State dinner. Finally, they will meet her again at a special function at Parliament House at which the Premier will preside.

In addition to all this, however, most of them will meet her at various times again at official functions and in their own constituencies.

BECOME SHABBY

Some decorations erected for the visit already have become shabby — certainly they are nothing of which Sydney can be proud.

One nearlily progress association has asked the firm which supplied the material to replace it.

In other areas wind has played havoc with bunting on buildings. In one spot coloured drapes have been curled around until they resemble rope.

There is a general feeling that we have pushed ahead with these decorations too early. Sydney Hospital, which is on the route of the Royal procession through the city, has erected tents along its frontage and sold them for £5 each. They were sold within an hour.

The Labour-controlled City Council has decided that aldermen will wear robes of office at functions which the Queen will attend. This is the first time in 27 years that all aldermen will be robed—and it will include two

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now we're going to listen to your father's banquet speech—and be sure to laugh just like me when he tells the old jokes!"

Twelve Wishes For 1954

Priest's Outspoken Comment

Madrid, Jan. 18.

Severe criticism of many aspects of present-day Madrid was contained in an article entitled "Twelve Wishes for the New Year, 1954," published by Spain's outspoken journalist-priest, Father Jose Maria de Llanos, S.J., in the newspaper "Arriba."

Father de Llanos depicted the 12 wishes as being directed by some Madrid people to the Angel watching over their city.

The wishes were: 1. May the banks be less active in opening branches resplendent with marble in a city with shamefully few churches—mostly built of brick.

2. There are too many big cars for our limited economy. Do you not think, Angel of Justice, that things could be more in proportion so that we could feel more brotherly one to another?

3. If we could get rid of the jewels and of the sale of buildings flat by flat, perhaps we could build houses for families in this Madrid which dwells half in caves and half in skyscrapers.

4. Why 1954 see the end of this shameful spectacle of cinema-mas opening at 10 a.m. on work-days? How can this organized laziness be tolerated?

5. Angel of Truth, could you not get the Professors and University students who have holidays four times as long each year as other Madrid folk to get an example of austere work harmonising with their scandalously-long holidays with their proclaimed intellectual leadership?

6. Do your utmost to free the newspapers from their miserable slavery to news of football and of the cinema.

7. Please freedom in this Marian year the 50,000 female sinners who live by the sins of man in this city.

8. Let our streets be occupied once again by honourable men and women, punishing the immorality we all tolerate. Please place a mark on the couples so that we can distinguish between the real sweethearts and those who think only of their desires.

9. Let us take more care of our city, keeping it clean, sweeping away slums and abolishing roughness and vulgarity.

10. May each inhabitant of Madrid have his proper employment and as a maximum may he hold only two jobs. Please the men with three different posts who are hoarding positions and taking advantage of influence. Give him the punishment we do not give him.

11. Please stop the poor from seeking recommendations for jobs or other things. Please the men with three different posts who are hoarding positions and taking advantage of influence. Give him the punishment we do not give him.

12. Lastly, Oh Angel, let us see people as they really are. Let the girl disguised as a fiancée take off her mask and also he who is masquerading as a gentleman, who pretends to have been a right-wing sympathiser all his life or whose empty parade of going to Holy Communion daily is a sham.

—China Mail Special.

2 Years For Wounding Friend

For wounding a friend

of his after a quarrel over a pair of shoes, Wong Tak-yan, 36-year-old coolie, was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr Justice Wicks at the Supreme Court this morning.

Wong pleaded not guilty but elected to give no evidence and to call no witnesses. He was found guilty on a charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. An alternative charge of assault, occasioning bodily harm, was dismissed.

Chief-Inspector J. Eggleston, for the prosecution, said that the incident occurred on November 30 last year. In the morning, he said, the accused and the complainant, Yu Man-bun, had a fist-fight over a pair of shoes which each claimed belonged to him.

During the course of this fight Yu made Wong's nose bleed, and both used bad language. That evening at about 8 p.m. Wong went to Yu and stabbed him with some instrument, wounding his forearm.

Yu told the Court of the morning fight, and said he had been sitting down in Tai Ping Shing Street when he was attacked by Wong in the evening.

Wong, he said, told him "We had a quarrel this morning and now I am going to give you something." He then stabbed him with something which looked like scissors, and cut his right forearm with which he attempted to ward off the blow.

Yu maintained that as a result of the blow his right hand was disabled, but was told by the Judge that if he exercised it he might be able to use it again.

Wong, who had three previous convictions for mendacity, asked for a lenient sentence on the ground that he had an aged father and two young children. Mr Wicks told him that he believed the story of the fight and that Yu made Wong's nose bleed. But, he said, Wong had plenty of time to allow his temper to cool before evening, instead of which he deliberately armed himself and planned a vicious assault on Yu.

Charged With Armed Robbery

Two Chinese stood in the Dock before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning charged with committing an armed robbery at 393 Queen's Road East, first floor, at about noon yesterday.

The defendants, Wong Chi, 27, unemployed, of an unnumbered hut, Kowloon City, and Chan Wing-sang, 28, unemployed of Cross Street, remained silent as the charge was read out and explained to them. The Prosecuting Officer, Insp. W. E. B. Howel, then asked the Court to remand them for three days in Police custody for further enquiries.

SOLDIER STANDS TRIAL ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

The death of a soldier allegedly as a result of a traffic accident in the New Territories on November 7 last was recalled when Private Samuel Brown, 23, of 1st Battalion King's Regiment, of County Derry, North Ireland, appeared on trial for the manslaughter of L/Cpl Harold Smith before the Puisse Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

It is alleged that accused who was in military custody and being taken in a jeep from a Camp near Fanning, interfered with the steering wheel causing the jeep to get out of control and collide with a tree. As a result of the collision deceased suffered injuries from which he died two days afterwards.

Conducting the case for the Crown to Mr D. F. O'Reilly, Mayne, Crown Counsel, assisted by Det. Insp. C. J. Askew.

Accused is defended by Mr Charles E. Losby, QC, on the instructions of Major F. J. Williams, of the Army Legal Service.

An all-male Jury has been empanelled.

After the Jury had been sworn, Mr Losby said that he could not help observing that in a trial of an English soldier, just by chance there did not happen to be one Englishman on the Jury. He asked his Lordship whether he would be so good as to ask the Jury if any member who could not understand English fairly easily to inform the Court.

His Lordship said that that was the very reason why he had asked the Jury to speak about so that he could hear them take the oath, because it happened occasionally that people taking the oath quite obviously did not understand the language sufficiently well to follow the proceedings.

Mr Justice Reece said that Juries were called according to the Jury Ordinance and he could not interfere with that. Mr Losby suggested that he be given permission to ask the Jury to inform his Lordship if any member of it did not understand the language fairly well to inform the Court.

His Lordship rejected the suggestion, remarking that unless Counsel could satisfy him that any of the Jury members did not understand English sufficiently well to follow the trial, he could do nothing about it.

PROSECUTION CASE

Outlining the facts of the case, Mr Mayne said that accused was in the King's Regiment stationed in Fanning.

On the night of November 7 accused was placed in military custody and subsequently put into a jeep which was then in Fanning Camp near Fanning.

Crown Counsel said that at that time accused had the appearance of having a certain number of drinks and appeared to be truculent. The jeep in which he was put was the ordinary kind of jeep commonly seen in the streets of Hongkong—American style jeep with a left-hand drive.

The driver of the jeep would say that accused was sitting beside him in the front of the vehicle. In the back were three other soldiers.

Mr Mayne said that it appeared that after the jeep had left the Camp and had proceeded about 170 yards along the road the driver (Cpl Hogg) found that accused was tugging at the steering wheel of the jeep. As a result, Crown Counsel said, the jeep got out of control and hit a tree. Deceased was thrown out of the vehicle and sustained injuries from which he died in the early morning of November 9.

INGREDIENTS

The ingredients of the offence of manslaughter, Crown Counsel explained, were that the Crown had to show that accused was lawfully killed, that deceased was a human being, that the killing was unlawful, that it was intentional then it would be murder, but manslaughter arose when through some act or default of a person the death of another person ensued without any intention on the part of the defendant.

Mr Mayne said that in the present case the act relied upon by the Prosecution was the tugging of the steering wheel of the jeep. It was the submission of the Crown that if the Jury accepted that there was a deliberate tugging of the wheel by accused, then it was reckless disregard for the safety of the persons travelling in the jeep. He added that the jeep was then travelling at about 20 m.p.h.

Deceased was not a defendant in a criminal case. Crown Counsel went on to state it was a kind in which actual insanity interfered. If a person was so drunk as to be incapable of being a defendant, it was not a defence. It was not a defence, Mr Mayne said, to say that the jeep was not a defendant.

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RECEIVING STOLEN WATCH CHARGE

A 25-year-old Chinese coolie, Ng Kuan, alias Ah Chai, of 79 Second Street, was charged with receiving a stolen watch, valued at \$100, from the property of Mrs. J. S. Crozier, in July last year.

The defendant, who is alleged to have received the watch, from one Wo Choi-shing, who was charged with two days in Police custody.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN GARDNER, for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at 6.0. London. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the O.G. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered airmails are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19
By Air
India-China, 8 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 p.m.

By Surface
Macao, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20
By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, USA, & Canada, 8 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 8 p.m.
Formosa, 8 p.m.
Thailand, 8 p.m.
Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 9 p.m.

By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Formosa, 9 a.m.
Korea, 9 a.m.
Macao, 9 p.m.
Thursday, January 21

India, Ceylon, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Japan, Noon

Formosa, 1 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 1 p.m.
Formosa, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 8 p.m.
Formosa, 8 p.m.

By Surface
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Macao, 9 a.m.

FRENCH COS PAYS VISIT

The Chief of Staff of the French Army, General Clemente Blanc, arrived here on his personal plane this morning from Hanoi.

The General, who is here on an unofficial visit, will return to Hanoi by plane this afternoon.

Accompanying the General on his flight are five Staff Officers.

General Blanc was met at Kai Tak Airport by Viscount J. Soreau de Buzon, French Consul-General, General Sir Terence Airey, Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, Hongkong; Mr M. J. Muspratt-Williams, Director of Civil Aviation; the Assistant French Military Attache and Capt. Mason, ADC to General Airey.

Marine Hawker Cautioned

"I am a licensed machine hawker and I work with my brother. My brother has a permit to go on board though he has no licence," said Ng Yau-tun, 43, in mitigation when he appeared before Mr. A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning on a charge of unlawful boarding.

"I had applied for a permit myself from the ship's agents," continued Mr. Ng. "I was told that one permit would be enough for us two as we were doing our business together."

The Prosecution said that defendant, a machine hawker, was arrested on board the mv Anna Marnak at Buoy No. 10, Victoria Harbour, on January 16. He was carrying his brother's permit.

Defendant was cautioned.

Receiving Stolen Watch Charge

A 25-year-old Chinese coolie, Ng Kuan, alias Ah Chai, of 79 Second Street, was charged with receiving a stolen watch, valued at \$100, from the property of Mrs. J. S. Crozier, in July last year.

The defendant, who is alleged to have received the watch, from one Wo Choi-shing, who was charged with two days in Police custody.

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